

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXV.—No. 635.

APRIL, 1863.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, at 9 a.m., having especial reference to the application of GEOLOGY to ENGINEERING, MINING, ARCHITECTURE, and AGRICULTURE.—The Lectures will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday at the same hour. Fee 1*l.* 1*l.* 6*d.* R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

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AN OXFORD M.A. (Wadham College), desires ENGAGEMENT for an hour or two daily, after five p.m., in London. He could receive pupils at his own chambers in the morning three or four times a week. Has had considerable experience in private tuition, and is competent to teach Greek, Latin, French, mathematics, geography, history, English law, and general literature. Remuneration according to time, and moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,183, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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AS RESIDENT CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL ASSISTANT in a school, by a B.A. of London. Has had considerable experience in tuition, and is fully competent to teach Greek, Latin, French (conversation), German (with a pure accent), and mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, plane trigonometry, and conics. Salary from 80*l.* to 100*l.* Age 30. Satisfactory testimonials from former principals. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,169, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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AS TUTOR or ASSISTANT, by a gentleman who has had considerable experience in tuition, can offer good testimonials and references, and whose acquirements are English generally, Latin, and the rudiments of Greek and French. Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, mensuration, arithmetic, and if required, writing. Salary sixty guineas. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,173, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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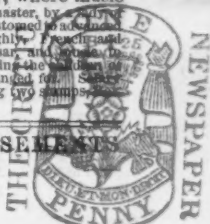
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AS GOVERNESS in a family, by a Parisian Protestant, whose mother in an English lady, and whose father was a field-officer in the French army. Advertiser is on the point of leaving an engagement in an English nobleman's family. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,181, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family, where music is not necessary, or is taught by a master, by a young lady of ten years' experience in tuition, who is accustomed to teach pupils, and can teach English thoroughly, French, German (acquired abroad), Latin to Caesar, and Italian to beginners. She would not object to educating a child in two families, if music were otherwise arranged for. Salary from 60*l.* to 70*l.* Age 28. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,183, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

REGISTRY ADVERTISEMENTS
continued on next page.



NEWSPAPER

AS GOVERNESS, COMPANION, or both combined, by a young lady, respectfully connected, and who is competent to take the entire charge of the education of a small family; or to act as the companion, amanuensis, and reader to an elderly lady. A moderate salary with a comfortable home is the remuneration sought. Age 18. At present residing in the suburbs of London. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,185, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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A LADY, accustomed to tuition, is desirous of meeting with a SITUATION in a school or family. She can teach French, English, music, and singing. Salary 30*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,189, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A LADY, 40 years of age, daughter of a clergyman of the Established Church, desires a SITUATION of trust and responsibility. She has had much experience as a governess, and possesses testimonials expressing the utmost confidence in her principles and general capability. References unexceptionable. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,191, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A LADY, competent to instruct in English French acquired in Paris, and drawing, and having had fifteen years' experience. Acquirements of a re-education. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,193, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A LADY, who can be highly recommended, is wishing for a re-engagement as GOVERNESS, in a family where the pupils are young. She has had some years' experience in tuition, and can impart an English education with music and the rudiments of French. Good references. Salary 30*l.* Age 28. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,195, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MISTRESS of an infant school, or of a village British school. Advertiser has been trained, is experienced in the duty she seeks, and can produce satisfactory testimonials as to Christian character, educational competency. Age 33. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,197, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family, not in a school, and to pupils from the age of ten to fourteen. Advertiser is the daughter of a clergyman, and her acquirements are English, French and music (very good), German, singing, and elementary drawing. Salary 60 guineas per annum. Age 27. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,201, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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A YOUNG LADY in her 20th year, is desirous of obtaining immediately a situation as teacher in a school. Acquirements, English, music, and French. Good references. Salary required for the first year 12*l.* with laundress. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,209, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

MR. J. R. McCULLOCH, the active and watchful Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, has appended to his annual estimate of the cost of Blue Books, Army Lists, and other Government publications, a letter, in which he offers for consideration some very important observations upon the cost of Government publications and the prices at which they are offered for sale. In the first place Mr McCULLOCH combats the notion which has been occasionally urged, that it is a wise thing for the Government to publish works at less than the cost price. Such a proceeding he characterises as deceptive to the Government and "unjust to the publishing trade."

The price of all, or nearly all, publications that issue from the different public departments includes nothing for authorship or editing, but merely amounts to the cost of paper, printing, and binding, and not always even to that. Hence the cheapness is, in most cases, quite factitious; but such as it is, it prevents private parties from entering into what might otherwise be an advantageous competition with official publications. A spurious cheapness of this sort is not to be encouraged; and I endeavour, in as far as practicable, to get such a price charged upon our books as will, at all events, cover our outlay upon them.

This reasoning seems to us to be perfectly sound; but not so the argument which has been preferred in reply, that "editing, authorship, &c.," do not enter into the cost of production, and that it is not right that the purchaser who has paid his quota towards the expenses of the book, in the form of taxes, should be expected to pay over again in the price of the book." Nor should he. But then he pays no "quota" of the expenses in the form of taxes, for the very simple reason that no tax is levied for any such purpose. Surely the cost of authorship and editing enters as much into the cost of production as that of paper, type, binding, and ink? Perhaps if Government officials were exclusively employed, the case might be different—unless, indeed, they were specially engaged for that purpose; but it is not so, especially with the publications issued from the Record Office under the direction of the MASTER of the ROLLS, to which Mr. McCULLOCH attributes the greater part of the loss on the Government publications.

Of these publications it must be admitted that they must be ranked among the most valuable contributions to historical knowledge that have ever been published, and that it would be a thousand pities if, through any erroneous impressions getting abroad on the subject, anything should be hastily done to impair their excellence. The greater number of them consists of documents of a very recondite character, and the notion that they are ever likely to attain a wide, popular circulation by being advertised and published at a cheap rate, seems a most preposterous one. Moreover, they are very properly got up in a very handsome and, consequently, expensive style, so as to be very creditable additions to the libraries of gentlemen and scholars whose special studies are likely to be aided by such works. They are uniformly printed upon the very best paper, and in a very handsome style; they are well bound after a fashion which harmonises fitly with their grave and solid contents; they have, by way of ornamental frontispiece, a facsimile of the original MS. printed in colours, and sometimes in gold; and these volumes are sold at from ten to fifteen shillings each. We venture to say that if these works were published by Mr. MURRAY or Messrs. LONGMANS, in the way of private speculation, they would price them at from sixteen shillings to a guinea per volume, instead of the present prices. The "Chronicles" are published at a cheaper rate; but they are also got up in a cheaper manner. We are sorry to have it insinuated that the Record Office has allowed copies of its publications to be sold at a cheaper rate than they were issued at originally, thus sanctioning a piece of "injustice to former purchasers;" but in the absence of better warrant we must decline to give credit to the insinuation. That copies once in the market may have been offered at reduced prices is very possible; that is an accident to which the most valuable publications are liable; but that the MASTER of the ROLLS should consent to allow the "remainders" of the publications confided to his care to be chaffered away like the stock of a second-rate publisher, we utterly disbelieve, especially when the insinuation is accompanied by a statement that "an offer was lately made to Government to take the whole impression of one of the recent 'Calendars' off their hands if they would consent to sell it at ten shillings instead of fifteen, but it was not accepted." If the MASTER of the ROLLS finds that he is printing more copies of the works than there is any reasonable prospect of selling, or than will suffice for a fair stock to supply the wants of coming years, by all means let the number be judiciously reduced; but as for the price put upon the publications, we do not believe (having regard to the character of the works) that, if it were reduced one half, a single additional copy would be sold, or that, if it were found necessary to increase it one fourth, a single purchaser would complain.

"PATERFAMILIAS," whose onslaught upon Eton, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, must be still fresh in the minds of all who take an interest in the first of our English schools, must have read the last Classical Tripos list with peculiar feelings. For ourselves, we can honestly say, that we read it with unmixed pleasure: we had, in the discharge of our duty, commented fully upon the unworthy position—so far as classical honours were concerned—occupied by that college at Cambridge, which was filled by the flower of Eton scholars, and should,

by rights, have taken the palm from all competitors. Whether the men of King's were, at the time we wrote, suffering from a temporary blight (inflicted upon them by a higher power), from which they have now been delivered; or whether they had fallen of themselves into a culpable apathy, from which it required the indignant shout of public opinion to rouse them, we cannot take upon ourselves to determine; but one thing is quite certain, that they have burst the chrysalis in which they seemed enfolded, and have come out classical butterflies. Three (if we are not mistaken, for we speak from memory) out of the first four in the last Classical Tripos, were King's men, and of them one was senior. And when we reflect that the second to him was Mr. SIDGWICK, of Trinity College, we are impressed with a still higher idea of the excellence of the senior. Had any one of the King's men been a senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos, we have no doubt that the second of the CHANCELLOR's medals would not have lacked a worthy claimant, and the first would, perhaps, have been wrested from him who won it. Not that we have the least doubt of Mr. SIDGWICK's merit; but even his merit did not place him first in the tripos. We heartily congratulate the King's men upon having vindicated their "honours;" we join in the shouts of "Bravo! King's!" and "Floreat Etona!"

A CASE OF PLAGIARISM.

ALTHOUGH there is no kind of charge more easily proved (or disproved) than that of plagiarism, there are few which are more lightly preferred, and also few which are so apt to stick, even after the most thorough and triumphant refutation. Any kind of success in literature (even to the writing of a popular burlesque or a "sensation" novel) is so certain to excite the bile of a host of envious competitors, that it is little to be wondered at if the most preposterous charges of this kind, preferred upon the very slenderest grounds, meet with a too ready and unquestioning acquiescence; whilst the flattering unction which what is called "unappreciated merit" derives from the exposure of "successful charlatanry" is too precious to be lightly abandoned for the sake of anything so unimportant as proof demonstrative.

In the first place, it seems useful to inquire what constitutes plagiarism. It is a literary theft, in which the stealer takes the property of some one else and appropriates it to his own use. To establish this, the theft must be a complete and undoubted one; that is to say, the stealer must be proved to have taken the invention of his neighbour knowingly, and to have appropriated it with the evident intention of getting all the credit for it himself. A mere resemblance of ideas, or even of verbiage, will not do; there must be a substantial and evident appropriation of the idea which was exclusively another's. The scope of invention, and even of language, is so limited that it would be surprising indeed if resemblances more or less close were not constantly recurring. There must also be an absence of invention on the part of the person charged with plagiarism to maintain the charge. The greatest authors have been accused of plagiarism, because they have helped themselves freely to the incidents and phrases of inferior writers, and have used them in the composition of their own works. Shakespeare was especially visited by this charge, and he was amenable to it. Molière, when charged in this manner, frankly admitted the impeachment, and hardly replied: "Oui, c'est vrai. On je trouve non bien je le prends." To take a dramatic incident, or even a happy phrase, and set it in the refined gold of an imperishable work, is an injury to no one, least of all to the author who has the good fortune to be thus indirectly but forcibly complimented upon his accidental manifestation of genius. If a sculptor were to steal a block of marble, and make of it a *chef-d'œuvre*, we could hardly say that he stole the masterpiece from the marble mason. Milton himself, one of the most rigid and conscientious of men, referring to this very crime of plagiarism, admitted that if the thing taken was manifestly improved there was no plagiarism. "Such kind of borrowing as this," says he, "if it be not bettered by the borrower, among good authors is accounted plagiary."

It may perhaps be thought that this is a somewhat pretentious exordium to the comparatively small matter which we are about to introduce. Such of our readers as take an interest in what is going on in the literary circles of the metropolis will, by this time, suspect that we are coming to the charge preferred by Mr. S. W. Fulham against Miss Braddon. The young lady is neither Shakespeare nor Molière; but the principles which we have laid down are general in their application, and we have thought it useful to formulate them for future use in the investigation of charges of plagiarism.

Mr. Fulham has occupied some two columns of the *Morning Herald* newspaper, with an endeavour to prove that Miss Braddon has drawn the plots, incidents, and characters of "Lady Audley's Secret" and "Aurora Floyd," from a romance written by him, Mr. Fulham, and entitled "The Man of the World; or, the Vanities of the Day." In seeking to prove his case, Mr. Fulham has not adopted the usual mode of comparing parallel passages, and, beyond a few isolated words, and faint resemblances of names, he does not attempt to show that Miss Braddon has appropriated any of his verbiage. What he has done is this, he has described an incident or a character of Miss Braddon's in his own words, and then an incident or a character of his own in the same words, and then he invites you to believe that, because the descriptions are identical, therefore the incidents or characters are identical also.

Now here is a matter susceptible of absolute and direct proof. The books are both within the reach of everybody who chooses to undergo the trouble of comparing them. We have done so, and we pledge our veracity in our verdict. Our readers will admit that we cannot labour under suspicion of any undue preference for Miss Braddon's works. We have denounced them for the faults with which in our opinion they are fairly chargeable; but we must declare that the guilt of plagiarism is not among those faults. Mr. Fullom's charge is either true or false, and after a careful examination of the facts, we unhesitatingly declare that it is not true.

We must confess that before we read Mr. Fullom's letter in the *Morning Herald*, we had never so much as heard of his novel, "The Man of the World." It seems to have been published some seven or eight years ago, and the copy we have obtained is a cheap edition of it, published by Messrs. Ward and Lock in 1859. We have now read "The Man of the World," but, unless moved by an overpowering desire to ascertain whether we have written the thing that is not, we cannot recommend our readers to follow our example. Although we highly disapprove of the moral, or rather the immoral tendency of both "Lady Audley's Secret," and "Aurora Floyd," we cannot deny that they are written with considerable literary skill, that the plots are dramatically constructed, and there are touches throughout which are indicative of great original force. We can discern none of these characteristics in the "Man of the World." It is flat, insipid, fatuous, clumsy, and silly. Story, characters, incidents, and language, are all after the old hacknied patterns which the Minerva press and the circulating libraries have familiarised the novel-reading world with these fifty years. We defy any person possessed of a particle of judgment, to point out any real similitude, either in the whole or in any part, between Mr. Fullom's work and Miss Braddon's. Between the covers of the one book there is nothing to suggest anything to be found in the other; and the opinion of any one who is beguiled by Mr. Fullom's pretentious charge into comparing the two books for himself (after getting over the indignation which he must feel at having been so egregiously taken in), must inevitably be that, not only has Miss Braddon not stolen from this gentleman, but that he is not the kind of author who is likely to write anything that either Miss Braddon or any one else would think it worth while to steal.

For the benefit of those who may not care to take the trouble of investigating this matter so closely, we will give a brief summary of the plot of "The Man of the World." Mrs. Addlefield is a match-making mother, whose daughter Rosalie wishes to marry a Captain Danvers, but whom she wishes to bestow upon Sir Blundell Haughton, a banker millionaire, who inhabits "a dwelling worthy of his wealth and position." Prompted by her mother, Rosalie jilts Danvers and accepts the baronet, so that when Mrs. Addlefield visits Nampcote House "her form seemed to dilate as, accepting Sir Blundell's arm, she swept up the saloon, and, like Crusoe, considered herself the monarch of all she surveyed." Thus deserted by his mistress, Danvers gets into prison for debt; from which, however, he is speedily extracted by the death of a relative, which makes him Sir Everard Danvers, and puts him into possession of an ample fortune. He quits Whitecross-street just in time to witness the nuptial ceremony between Sir Blundell and the faithless Rosalie. There now comes upon the field a gentleman named Hawker, a sheriff's officer, who has acquired a considerable knowledge of Danvers's affairs. This Hawker knows that although Danvers is really entitled to the Baronetcy, there is another heir who has a prior claim upon the estates, and he uses this knowledge as a means of getting hush-money from Danvers. "This worthy baronet (who is, indeed, the hero of the story) soon manifests his true character as a thorough-paced villain. He sets to work to seduce the wife of Sir Blundell Haughton, and he succeeds in persuading her to elope with him. He employs Hawker to entrap the father of Amy Brookman, the lawful heiress to the estates, into treasonable offences as a Chartist, and also to abduct the girl herself. In these schemes, however, he fails. There is some plotting and underplotting in which even Spiritualism comes somehow to be concerned; but the great catastrophe is that the betrayed and degraded Lady Haughton, hearing her seducer is about to marry Eleanor, the daughter of Sir Blundell by a former wife, confronts Danvers and is by him thrown over a precipice, and this crime being brought home to him, he, to avoid the penalty of it, throws himself over the same precipice.

Now, can any one seriously maintain that there is the slightest discernible connection between this story and that of either "Aurora Floyd," or "Lady Audley's Secret." As for the similarity of style, it will be sufficient to give a specimen or so of Mr. Fullom's quality by way of example. Here, for instance, is a spirit-rapping scene. Is there anybody but Mr. Home, or the editor of the *Spiritualist Magazine*, who would be likely to appropriate such matter as this?

"What's to be done now?" she demanded.

The response was a loud thumping under the bed.

"You want to know who the girl is?" said Miss Whiffler.

One tap.

"She's a relation of mine—a niece."

Here the thumping was renewed in a more violent and threatening manner, accompanied by a strange noise, like the muttering of a voice.

"I beg your pardon—I beg your pardon," cried Miss Whiffler, apparently in great trepidation. "I was afraid of giving offence, and so I called her a relation; but don't be angry, and I'll tell you the truth. She's only on a visit."

The muttering was now heard, without the thumping, but less distinctly, though the effect was still menacing.

"You must get up," whispered Miss Whiffler to Amy. "That will pacify

him, and I've no doubt he'll be pleased with you, and perhaps do something strange to show he's in a good humour."

"I dare not," replied Amy, in accents scarcely audible. "I'm afraid even to open my eyes or to breathe. Yet, if we could escape into the street, I would try."

"Foolish! there's nothing to fear, so long as you obey his will; and as for escape, it's impossible."

Two taps.

"You wish her to rise?" said Miss Whiffler.

One tap.

"You hear?" whispered the spiritualist to Amy. "For mercy's sake, make haste, or you'll bring destruction on us both."

A furious thumping on the floor seemed to confirm her words; and Amy, hardly knowing what she did, sprang out of the bed.

Still the thumping was repeated.

"What can it be?" said Miss Whiffler. "Ah! I see, he's vexed at your being agitated."

The thumping ceased, and there was a moment of silence, followed by three gentle taps.

"He wishes to know why you're so frightened," said Miss Whiffler to Amy. But Amy had neither word nor voice. "I understand, and will speak for you," pursued her hostess. And she said aloud—"She thinks, as you're a spirit, it's wicked to converse with you."

Two taps.

"He says it's not the case," interrupted Miss Whiffler, "and he'll prove it."

As she spoke, a tap sounded in an obscure corner, where a rack of books hung from the wall, and a large Bible fell down, and rolled on the floor.

"He means you're to look in the Bible, and you'll find the practice authorised," said the interpreter.

"No, no, I will not!" gasped Amy. "No! no!"

But Miss Whiffler, seizing her hand, drew her forward; and as they approached, the Bible flew open, displaying the eighth chapter of Isaiah, with a leaf turned down at the nineteenth verse.

"This is very clear," said Miss Whiffler. And she read the passage aloud—"Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that peep and that mutter." Now are you satisfied?

Amy shook her head.

"You are not only weak, but stupid, and even stubborn," said Miss Whiffler. "Look at me. If there were anything wrong, or anything to be alarmed at, would I be so composed? Certainly not; but I know it is all correct, and the result of a law, which it would be as idle to fear as to resist. Now, by question and hypothesis, I'll ascertain who this spirit is, and then you'll see how unlikely he is to hurt you." And she added aloud—"Are you there?"

One tap.

"Are you a good or evil spirit?"

Thumping and muttering.

"You are not evil, but good?"

One tap.

"Are you the spirit of a human being?"

One tap.

"Of a king? a warrior? a prophet? a philosopher? a poet?"

One tap.

"What poet?"

Here another volume fell from the bookshelf, and as it rolled down at her feet, Miss Whiffler picked it up.

"You are Shakespeare?" she said, looking at the titlepage.

One tap.

"You told me this before, and I believe you; but how will you convince the girl?"

A tap came from under the table.

"You want her to sit down and write some verses at your dictation?"

One tap.

"Come," said Miss Whiffler to Amy, "come to the table, and you'll now witness the operation of a mighty law, by which the dead enter into the living."

"This is too horrible!" cried Amy, clasping her hands over her eyes. "I can bear it no longer."

"You must obey, or we shall both suffer. See, the table is coming to you!"

And, in fact, the table slowly revolved on its castors, and advanced with a circular movement towards the spot where they stood. Amy would have retreated, but her limbs were powerless.

The table whirling round and round, moved right up to her, and then came to a stand.

"Sit down," said Miss Whiffler; and Amy sank into a chair, while her hostess procured writing materials, and placed a pen in her trembling hand.

"Attend," she whispered, "and write what you hear."

But Amy, giving way to the terror and awe of the scene and her situation, could hear nothing; for the moment she was unconscious, and sight, hearing, and sense alike failed. On opening her eyes, she encountered the gaze, not of Miss Whiffler, but of her brother, the Doctor.

"Yes, look at me, my child," said the Doctor, making a pass with his hand—"hard, steady! that's the way! Oh! nature, nature!" And as he spoke, his hand passed quickly to and fro: "This is beautiful, this is divine!"

Amy was in a mesmeric sleep.

Here, again, is the interview which took place between Sir Everard Danvers and Mrs. Addlefield, after the former had eloped with the daughter of the latter. It is the mother of the fallen woman who first speaks:

"You are mocking me. Be generous, and forgive what is past—as I do! Believe me, I have wished a thousand times she had been yours, and it may be so yet. You are still unmarried, and Sir Blundell will, of course, get a divorce. Could I have imagined how things would have turned out—"

"Ah! you would then have made her Lady Danvers, instead of Lady Haughton—nay, you are willing to do so still. I'm sure I can't sufficiently thank you for your kind intentions, but I'd rather not take a wife in reversion—and such a reversion!"

"Monster!" exclaimed Mrs. Addlefield, for once yielding to the voice of nature—"she is what you have made her!"

"I must beg to disclaim the workmanship, which is entirely your own. It is true, Lady Haughton, since her marriage, sought to renew our acquaintance, and for a time I yielded; but when I reflected more, I discontinued my visits, and saw nothing of her for some time, till she came here the other day, and was followed by yourself, involving me in a very embarrassing situation with Sir Blundell. This is all I know about her, and all I have to say."

And with a formal inclination, he turned to the door, and held it open.

Mrs. Addlefield stepped forward, and, as she passed, fixed her eyes upon him.

"I believe you to be as false as you are base," she said; "but what can be expected from a man who has no religion!"

And with these words, she departed.

Upon what pretence then, the reader will naturally inquire, has Mr. Füllom attempted to found his charge against Miss Braddon of having plagiarised from a story framed upon such a plot and expressed in such rubbish as this? Why by the ingenious manner of preferring the charge which has already been described. To have drawn any exact parallel of character or situation would have been impossible, whilst an apposition of passages was clearly out of the question; but this is Mr. Füllom's plan:

MAN OF THE WORLD.

Danvers, the faithless lover, is noted for his handsome person, captivating manner, desperate character, and occasionally evil look.

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

Lady Audley, the faithless wife, is noted for her handsome person, captivating manner, desperate character, and occasionally evil look.

Of course it will occur to the reader that personal beauty, captivating manners, and a defective morality, are qualifications exceedingly uncommon in the faithless wives and lovers of romance, and that the invention of them is to be attributed entirely to Mr. Füllom.

MAN OF THE WORLD.

The turn-outs set the mill on fire (p. 287), and the description of the fire relates that "a ruddy light shot up to the sky" (p. 287).

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

Lady Audley sets the Castle Inn on fire, and the chapter describing the fire is headed, "The red light in the sky" (p. 1, Vol. III.).

Those who have read "Lady Audley's Secret" will not need to be reminded of the important position which the incident of arson occupies in the story. The burning of Mr. Mayburn's mill by "the turn-outs" occupies no such position in Mr. Füllom's story, and is not the work of any of the principal actors in it. As for the coincidence of describing the red light in the sky, we should be curious to see any piece of descriptive writing into which a conflagration is introduced, which omits to notice that circumstance.

But, perhaps, the choicest piece of critical ingenuity displayed by Mr. Füllom in drawing up his indictment of plagiarism is the following:

MAN OF THE WORLD.

Danvers prevents Rosalie from denouncing his intended marriage with Eleanor, by pushing her over the precipice (pp. 399, 403, 404).

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

Lady Audley prevents her first husband from denouncing her second marriage by dropping him in the well.

The reader has only to compare for a moment the relative situations of the persons alluded to in these passages, to perceive the absurdity of Mr. Füllom's charge in this particular.

But the plain fact of the matter is, that there is no clause in this

most impudent indictment which is not as destitute of foundation as those which we have quoted. The coincidences and resemblances, such as they are, belong altogether to the same category as Fluellen's celebrated comparison between the rivers of Macedon and those of Monmouth, and if they were to be held to justify a charge of plagiarism for one moment, it would be impossible for any author to escape conviction. If Mr. Füllom's case against Miss Braddon is to hold good, any other novelist (say Sir Walter Scott or Mr. Charles Dickens) has an equally good case for complaint. We have only to draw a few comparisons somewhat in this style, and the whole case is proved.

MISS BRADDON.

Lady Audley is a young and beautiful woman, with fair hair and blue eyes, and a power of attracting the affection of those about her.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Rose Bradwardine is a young and beautiful woman, with fair hair and blue eyes, and a power of attracting the affection of those about her.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS.

Dora is a young and beautiful woman, with fair hair, and blue eyes, and a power of attracting the affection of those about her.

MISS BRADDON.

Captain Prodder is a seafaring person, of rough manners and an amiable disposition (though somewhat addicted to rum), and is deeply attached to Aurora.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS.

Captain Cuttle is a seafaring person, of rough manners and an amiable disposition (though somewhat addicted to rum), and is deeply attached to Florence Dombey.

Nothing could be easier than to prove accusations of plagiarism in this way *ad infinitum*; but nothing, our readers admit, could well be more absurd. If Mr. Füllom's object in putting forward this charge is to revive the sale of an inconveniently large "remainder," it is not improbable that the curiosity which naturally leads people to enquire into such matters for themselves, will cause his hopes to be partly realised; but whether this proceeding will tend to increase his reputation or better his position as a man of letters is another question. To those who do look into the matter for themselves, we can confidently appeal for a decision, whether we have treated Mr. Füllom at all unfairly in pronouncing his charge to be utterly destitute of foundation. As for the lady, she has written to the *Morning Herald* a brief disclaimer of ever having read one line of Mr. Füllom's book, and we entirely believe her. Moreover, we advise her to rest satisfied with her ignorance—unless, indeed, she chooses to peruse his pages with a view of studying what to avoid, in which case they might be of some use. And this is a branch of knowledge in which Miss Braddon has yet much to learn.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man, with Remarks on Theories of the Origin of Species by Variation. By Sir CHARLES LYELL, F.R.S. London: John Murray. 1863. 8vo. pp. 520. (Second Notice.)

Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature. By T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S. London: Williams and Norgate. 1863. 8vo. pp. 159.

IN OUR FORMER NOTICE of Sir Charles Lyell's new book we endeavoured to show that all the "Evidences of the Antiquity of Man" belonging to what he calls the "Recent Period" fail to carry back the human epoch beyond the limit assigned by history; while the age of the "Post-pliocene" relics, although probably much greater, could not at present be measured by any means more definite than estimates of the time required for the erosion of water-courses, and the growth or wasting away of coast lines—sometimes accompanied by changes of level, and also for the extirpation of many large and formidable animals which once abounded in the land. These estimates vary from the sixty or eighty centuries of Mr. Pattison, and those who still abide by the old reckoning, to something more than three hundred million years, the time required by Mr. Darwin for the denudation of the Weald—one of the last geological processes that preceded the final separation of England from the Continent.

We have seen that the formations of what we may at present call the pre-human period indicate a considerable depression of northern Europe, and a general expansion of the glacier systems of the Alpine regions, attended by many signs of a severe climate. The author has given an admirable map of the British Islands as they would appear if submerged to the extent of one hundred fathoms; and calculates the time occupied in this subsidence and re-elevation at not less than 200,000 years. The boulder-clay, and other deposits of the same age, are not of a nature likely to preserve any records of man, even if he had existed; but Sir C. Lyell thinks we may anticipate the finding of such remains in the beds of the preceding period. If these expectations should be realised they will immensely enlarge the notions of the antiquity of man entertained by those of us who have not yet adopted the comprehensive estimate of the writer on the "Origin of Species" (Ed. 1st. p. 287.) But we do not believe any such discoveries will be made, at least in this country, for the same reason that Sir Charles himself does not expect to meet with human bones in the Middle Tertiary; because the "crag" and other

Pliocene deposits, rich in fossil bones and shells, have been searched and sifted for five and thirty years, and "had any rational being, representing man, then flourished, some signs of his existence could hardly have escaped unnoticed, in the shape of implements of stone or metal, more frequent and more durable than the osseous remains of any of the mammalia."

On the other hand, it is now well ascertained that evidences of man exist in all likely repositories newer than the "northern drift." Peat-bogs, and the silt of altered river-courses, beds of diminished lakes, the soil of caverns, even the shallow margins of the sea have given up their memorials of the dead. Some of these are mere flakes of flint, so rude and simple that we might regard them as accidental, but for the occasional discovery of the "core" remaining after several had been struck off, and resembling those many-sided prisms of *obsidian*, from which the Mexican Indian still fashions his knives of volcanic glass. Implements produced with so little trouble would be expended as liberally. Every one will recollect the picture in Livingston, of an Elephant with her young one pursued by the natives of S.E. Africa. They had thrown so many darts, that the poor animal looked like a porcupine, and had she taken refuge in the water (like the one mortally wounded by Layard), the multitude of weapons would have been finally interred with her bones. Dr. Milligan tells us that the natives who formerly lived on the coast of Tasmania and subsisted in great part on shell-fish, employed thin sharp-edged flints for opening their oysters, and stone hammers for breaking the whelks. These implements were left behind and may still be found in great numbers at the mounds of empty shells where they resorted and held their repasts. Whatever savage ingenuity could formerly accomplish will not be difficult of imitation now; and it has long been known that a shepherd on the Yorkshire wolds is accustomed to beguile the happy hours by chipping arrow-heads out of the grey flints and offering them for a trifling consideration to the curious. The Rev. T. Wiltshire has figured some such implements, small and delicately wrought, from the ancient British camp at Fimber. He gives criteria for distinguishing the modern impositions, but we have had from Mr. Leckenby several specimens (still to be seen in a glass-case at the Crystal Palace) which were submitted to the Society of Antiquaries, and pronounced *undistinguishable* from genuine antiques; and we may assert that the offender would never have been detected had he not varied his patterns illegitimately. Just as easily, the large and rude flint spears are multiplied in the valley of the Somme, and fine examples, such as we saw exhibited to the Geologists at Cambridge, in October 1862,

may be purchased for half a franc a-piece from the obliging peasantry of Abbeville.

The second class of evidences derived from the bones of the celt-makers, is very scanty, and with one remarkable exception, teaches nothing beyond the fact that they were not Mongolians, but savages about on a par with the aborigines of Australia. The most instructive case is the grotto of Aurignac, discovered by a road-mender in 1852, and recently described by M. Lartet. It is situated in the steep side of a little hill of nummulite limestone, near the foot of the Pyrenees, and is forty-five feet above a brook. The opening was originally closed by a large heavy slab of rock, and concealed by a slope of rubbish washed down from the hill above. This cave was almost filled with bones, which were examined by a medical man then mayor of the place, and afterwards buried in the parish cemetery. They formed parts of not less than seventeen human skeletons of both sexes, and all ages, and belonged to a small race. When M. Lartet visited Aurignac only eight years afterwards, the very sexton was unable to tell him the exact spot where he had buried them. But in the cave itself, or in the soil beneath the outside slope, other human bones were found, and not fewer than 100 flint implements, besides articles made of bone and horn. With these were remains of nineteen different kinds of animals, including the mammoth and rhinoceros, bison, reindeer, *megaceros* and roe, which had evidently been killed in the chase, and cooked and eaten; for they were sometimes charred, and mixed with wood-ashes, and the marrow-bones were split up lengthwise, whereas the bones found in the grotto were intact, and often in juxtaposition, as if the entire animal had been placed there "for the use of the departed on their way to a land of spirits." In one spot nearly all the bones of a cave-bear were lying together uninjured. The tooth of a bear which had been carved, teeth of the cave-lion, and tusks of the boar, also found inside the grotto, were memorials perhaps of the chase. Sir Charles has quoted Bulwer's elegant translation of Schiller's ballad, describing the Indian's funeral rites, and concludes that the Aurignac cave was the sepulchral vault of a people who entertained a belief in a future state, and held their feasts over the spoils of the great extinct mammalia.

If it were possible to learn the actual date of these early colonists of Western Europe, we might still be far from a knowledge of the real time of man's appearance in the world, and the condition of our first parents. Upon any hypothesis it is tolerably certain that the "cradle of our race" was in the warmer region of the old world. Kashmir, with its occasional snow-falls, is not a perfect paradise. But on the tropical sea-coast man still finds all the necessities of life without labour, and still exists in a condition which, if it is not that of "nature," approaches as nearly as possible to the state of the brute creation. As the old country became too thickly peopled, families and tribes would disperse and occupy the nearest regions fitted for hunting and fishing. It might be long before they reached our shores, and still longer before they occupied the interior of the old continent, and betook themselves to agriculture and the arts, under the influence of the great instructor necessity. It is at least probable that the Midianites obtained their tin from the Cassiterides, by means of "ships of Tarshish," fifteen centuries B.C. And these tin-miners might be the *brachycephalic* people who built the circles of stones, but certainly not the more ancient race contemporaneous with the mammoth. The first emigrants who passed the Straits of Gades might have lost almost all tradition of their ancestors, and while forgetting much, would have acquired nothing new; whereas the populations collected in the valley of the Nile, or on the plain of Shinar, would have advanced in the arts of life, and retained some of the knowledge originally communicated to them; for change with improvement is admitted on all hands (from Darwin to Max Müller) to be proportioned to competition.

Sir Charles Lyell exhibits some hesitation and embarrassment in his views respecting the intelligence of primitive man. In one place (page 90), he turns upon the progressionists with the remark that "the expectation of always meeting with a lower type of human skull, the older the formation in which it occurs, is based on the theory of progressive development, and it may prove to be sound. Nevertheless, we must remember that as yet we have no distinct geological evidence that the appearance of what are called the inferior races of mankind has already preceded in chronological order that of the higher races." And quite at the close of his argument (page 504) he demurs to the assumption that there was an absolutely insensible passage from the intelligence of animals to that of man. The successive steps in advance might admit of *occasional strides*, which "may have introduced not only higher and higher forms and grades of intellect, but at a much remoter period may have cleared at one bound the space which separates the highest stage of the unprogressive intelligence of the inferior animals from the first and lowest form of improvable reason manifested by man." But on the whole, the author evidently feels that Horace's picture accords best with his new views respecting the origin of species, and that it must have been slow work to improve the "bestial herd" by any process of natural selection.

Had the original stock of mankind been really endowed with superior intellectual powers, and with inspired knowledge, and had they possessed the same improvable nature as their posterity, the point of advancement which they would have reached ere this would have been immeasurably higher.

Instead of the rudest pottery or flint tools, so irregular in form as to cause the unpractised eye to doubt whether they afford evidence of design, we should now be finding (in the gravel-pits of St. Acheul and Liege caves, or in the raised sea-beds on the coast of Sardinia) sculptured forms surpassing in beauty the

master-pieces of Phidias or Praxiteles; lines of buried railways or electric telegraphs; astronomical instruments and microscopes of more advanced construction than any known in Europe, and other indications of perfection in the arts and sciences, such as the nineteenth century has not yet witnessed.

These inferences appear to us unfounded. Our first parents need not have been savages, although unacquainted with modern arts; for steam-engines and philosophical instruments are the produce of a complex civilisation and artificial wants in the world's old age—things not needed in the prime. They mark a particular phase in the development of the human faculties, rather than an *advance* on all that was achieved before. If the last century has witnessed great improvements in medicine and surgery, and mechanical inventions—almost always made empirically—we must not forget that we owe to former times our best models in sculpture, our highest style of architecture, systems of logic and metaphysics, algebra, geometry, and the elements of our boasted jurisprudence. Will any one dare to say that if the spirit of Pericles had survived in Athens until now—if the Moors still flourished in Spain, or the Augustan age had never known decline at Rome—that those people would ever have devoted their intellect to physical science, or that we should have obtained through them chronometers or theodolites, microscopes or rifled guns? Our forefathers could be polite, refined, religious, or whatever best becomes humanity, without these things.

Such, as well as we can represent it, is the actual state of the geological evidence respecting the antiquity and primitive condition of man, and we wish we could stop here. But Sir Charles has added some chapters on the "Theories of Progression and Transmutation" which are sure to attract general attention, because they involve a recantation of the doctrine he has laboured to diffuse for more than thirty years. The author's great work on the "Principles of Geology" has gone through so many editions, and is so widely known, that the best criticism we can offer will be a few words, respecting its origin and first reception, by geologists equally experienced and distinguished. Mr. Poulett Scrope tells us, in the preface to the second edition of his "Geology of Central France" (1858), that his first edition (1827), and a previous work entitled "Considerations on Volcanos" (1825), were reviewed by Sir Charles Lyell in the *Quarterly* for May 1827. "That article was, I believe, the first essay of my distinguished friend in the path of geological generalisation which he has since so successfully pursued. And I have sometimes ventured to think that during its composition he may have imbibed that philosophical conviction as to the true method of inquiry into the past history of the globe's surface, namely, through a careful study of the processes actually in operation upon it, which is the leading principle of his deservedly popular works." To this adoption of the Baconian method the author owes the lasting portion of his fame, and the permanent value of his writings. But, as Professor Sedgwick stated in his Anniversary Address to the Geological Society of London (Feb. 18, 1831): "Mr. Lyell appears not only as the historian of the natural world, but as the champion of a great leading doctrine of the Huttonian hypothesis." "According to these principles the physical operations now going on, are not only the type, but the measure of intensity of the physical powers acting on the earth at all anterior periods: and all we now see around us is only the last link in the great chain of phenomena, arising out of a uniform causation, of which we can trace no beginning, and of which we see no prospect of the end." "If these principles be true, the earth's surface ought to present an indefinite succession of similar phenomena. But as far as I have consulted the book of nature, I would invert the negative in this proposition, and affirm that the earth's surface presents a definite succession of dissimilar phenomena." The doctrine of a uniform distribution of life over the globe throughout all time, was still more strenuously contested; and the argument, as afterwards repeated in his "Discourse on the Studies of the University," is now quoted by Sir Charles with this comment: "New discoveries have caused geologists to assign a higher antiquity both to man and the oldest fossil mammalia, fish, and reptiles, than formerly, yet the generalisation, as laid down by the Woodwardian Professor, still holds good in all essential particulars."

It was remarkable that Sir Charles Lyell did not see, in all those thirty years, that his uniformitarian creed was incompatible with the doctrine of William Smith—"the identification of strata by fossils"—that corner-stone of modern geology; and no less extraordinary, that neither he, nor some of those who share his new views respecting the origin of species, can perceive that the hypothesis of a genealogical connection between man and the lower animals—now or formerly existing—necessarily involves the idea of progress. The author is in a strait between his old love and the new, and wishes to escape the dilemma by shifting it upon his critics. He puts it forward as "one of the principal claims of Mr. Darwin's theory to acceptance, that it enables us to dispense with a law of progression as a necessary accompaniment of variation." But elsewhere (page 405) he regards the doctrine of progression as "indispensable in the present state of science, and destined never to be overthrown." "Indeed it cannot be denied that a theory which establishes a connection between the absence of all relics of vertebrata in the oldest fossiliferous rocks, and the presence of man's remains in the newest, which affords a more than plausible explanation of the successive appearance in strata of intermediate age of the fish, reptile, bird, and mammifer, has no ordinary claims to our favour as comprehending the largest number of positive and negative facts gathered from all parts of the globe

and extending over countless ages, that science has, perhaps, ever attempted to embrace in one grand generalisation.

While thus admitting the doctrine of "advance and progress in the main," the author seeks every opportunity of disputing it in detail. He takes great pains to prove that certain fossil shells of very simple form and low organisation, such as *Lingula*, *Discina*, and *Crania*, have not varied in pattern from the Silurian time to ours. We think it can be shown that they have changed in proportion to their rank and capability, for experienced palaeontologists like D'Orbigny, McCoy, and Salter, give other generic names to the species found in the older rocks. But things so simple cannot vary much; the dray horses of London still wear ornaments like the "little moons" which Gideon took from the camels of Zebah, three thousand years ago. The shells related to the pearly nautilus, forming the lower division of the cuttlefish class, not only appear but attain their greatest number and variety in older rocks than those containing any remains of their more accomplished relatives. But, argues Sir Charles, the very highest family of the class—the Octopods—have no shell, and therefore they may have existed at "a remote era." Such a suggestion from a newly-become "genealogical transmutationist" is particularly irritating! But, fortunately, it may be replied that one genus of Octopods actually has a shell, and is found only in the Newer Pliocenetertiary. It is also attempted to be shown that the order of appearance of the *Reptilia* is the reverse of progressive—forgetting that the oldest (coal-measure) reptiles are really *Amphibia*, and so like fishes as to have frequently passed as such; and that the *Ichthyosauri* also exhibit characters "more generalised" than those of existing saurians. Ignoring also the general fact, illustrated by Bronn in many diagrams, that each group commences in obscurity, increases, and attains its climax in size, number, and importance, and then declines—with the exception of a few types, only now culminating—just as the earliest heralds of a higher class are coming on the scene. The appearance of the insignificant mammals of the Purbecks was the signal for the giant races of *Megalosauri* and *Iguanodonts* to quit the land.

Sir Charles vindicates the inquiry into the origin of species by transmutation, on the plea that "it is no longer possible to restrain curiosity from attempting to pry into the relations which connect the present state of the animal and vegetable worlds, as well as of the various races of mankind, with the state of the fauna and flora which immediately preceded." Man himself exhibits so much diversity that some zoologists of eminence have declared their belief that three, five, or even twenty or more races, have been as many distinct creations; and this view has met with especial favour in New England, because it justifies the abolition of the negro. But if we admit, with the best ethnologists, that all these races which have been unchanged so long a time, are of one species, where are we to stop? Have not all closely allied animals and plants had a common parentage? The inference cannot be avoided; and no slight benefit will be conferred on natural history if we are led by this discussion to employ the term "race" or "variety" in nine cases out of ten where we now talk of "species." The author has collected a considerable amount of curious information of a rather miscellaneous character in favour of the transmutation hypothesis. The best part of it is the chapter on languages; but this, however excellent by way of illustration, is not evidence. The great objection remains untouched. There is no necessary "conservation" of the vital force, and when we examine the history of life in the pages of geology, or study its existing distribution, we meet with continual evidence of the dying out and extinction of species, because the nature of plants and animals is not sufficiently plastic to accommodate them to the never-ceasing progress of physical change. Sir Charles sees well enough that this is the case, and is driven to make one of those appeals to "the unknown" which we have already noticed as subversive of the very foundation of his philosophy: "No one," he says, "can believe in transmutation who is not profoundly convinced that all we know (in palaeontology) is as nothing compared to what we have yet to learn." Much as we regret the author's adoption of the transmutation doctrine, we must admit that it is better than the old "uniformitarian heresy," for it has at least the semblance of truth; and some of us had employed it as a "useful working hypothesis" years before Mr. Darwin attempted to bring it within the domain of theory and experiment.

Since our former notice was written we have received another work, almost on the same subject, and evidently intended as a sequel to the "Antiquity of Man." The benefit of the alliance will be chiefly on the side of the smaller publication, for Sir Charles had already obtained all the testimony he needed from Mr. Huxley; and many who were willing to "approach the edge of the precipice" under his cautious guidance have taken alarm at the further appearance of such a rash and venturesome associate. So far as regards matters of fact, nothing can be more admirable than the account of "our poor relations," the apes, given by Mr. Huxley; and this by itself would have entitled the writer to our thanks, and his book to a permanent place in all scientific libraries. The best account we previously had of the habits of the gorilla, though professing to be taken from the statements of individuals resident at or visitors to the Gaboon, contained scarcely anything beyond the gossip of old Battell, published so long ago as 1613, and deemed valueless by Cuvier. For the principal anecdote of the female gorilla and her children, given by Mr. Owen, is compounded of two separate incidents related by Dr. Savage, the American missionary, and both referring to the chimpanzee.

Professor Huxley looks at the problem of "man's relation to the lower animals" quite as seriously as we do; he has even used the same phrase we had employed in speaking of man's relation to his Maker. But the matter is evidently settled in his mind, and gives him more satisfaction than it will generally afford. Perhaps to those who have accepted the assertion of the indefinite antiquity of the human race it will seem of no moment whether their progenitor sprang from the red earth, at the word of God, or whether in the uninterrupted genealogical series between the *Cænopithecus* and *Homo sapiens*, there was no break or sudden change more conspicuous than that celebrated by Lord Monboddo, when his ancestor made the first three-legged stool, and rubbed his tail off. We feel bound, however, to caution any one against believing in the *Cænopithecus* at present, for we remember the time (more than twenty years since) when it was confidently predicted that there must have been Eocene monkeys, because there were Eocene cocoa-nuts for them to eat; and Eocene snakes, which must have had something to feed upon. But the page which now reveals the discovery of a lemurine fossil in the Alps, admits that our own original monkey—the "fierce" animal, celebrated in ancient Irish war-songs, according to Gosse, and the cause of so many griefs—was nothing but a little pig.

It was necessary to the argument of Sir Chas. Lyell and Professor Huxley, to prove that there was no essential difference between the organisation of man and the "anthropoid" apes.

To this question the new Hunterian Professor has applied himself with great diligence and skill. Selecting the gorilla as the best example for comparison on the one hand with man, and on the other with the rest of the Primates, he examines all their most important points of difference, especially those relating to the hand, foot, and brain, "because of certain real or supposed structural distinctions upon which much stress has been laid." He comes to the conclusion that "whatever part of the animal fabric is compared, the result is the same; the lower apes differ more from the gorilla, than the latter differs from man."

"But if man be separated by no greater structural barrier from the brutes than they are from one another—then it seems to follow that if any process of physical causation can be discovered by which the genera and families of ordinary animals have been produced, that process of causation is amply sufficient to account for the origin of man. If it could be shewn that the marmosets have arisen by gradual modification of the ordinary Platyrrhine monkeys, or that both are modified ramifications of a primitive stock—then, there would be no rational ground for doubting that man might have originated, in the one case, by the gradual modification of a man-like ape; or in the other case, as a ramification of the same primitive stock as those apes."

Thus far the authors of the two "Evidences" are agreed. The earnestness with which one interrogates, and the complacency of the new medium, remind us irresistibly of the American lady and her enlightened protégé. Ophelia; "Do you know who made you?" Topsy: "Nobody, as I knows on,—I 'spects I grow'd."

It has been complained that the summing up of the evidence by Sir Charles Lyell, on the "great hippocampus question," is unfair and unfriendly to Mr. Owen, but we think without good reason. It would be idle to exhibit the fallacy of an argument in terms rendered vague by politeness, or to attempt to convey a compliment when demonstrating a grave inaccuracy. At the present moment probably no living anatomist, least of all Mr. Owen, believes in the existence of those alleged differences between the brain of man and the apes which were held to entitle him to the rank of a sub-class (*Archæcephala*) in solitary magnificence. At the same time we are half inclined to admire the audacity which has withstood a clamour that might have made the walls of Jericho fall down. No doubt it was very gratifying to be regarded as the hope of the Bishops and clergy, and to be hailed as the "champion of orthodoxy" by the *Times*. But we felt bound to caution the author of the "Three Barriers," when he quoted that statement about the non-existence of the third lobe of the brain in any ape, and profanely compared the new brain-scheme to one of Kepler's great discoveries—that he was putting a witness in the box who would destroy his cause. With Mr. Owen's opinions we have not now to deal. Those who wish to become acquainted with them may learn something from the concluding chapter of his "Palaeontology," and from the review of Darwinism in the *Edinburgh Review* (April 1860), which may be considered authentic, as it is written by a friendly critic, with a generous appreciation of Mr. Owen's merits rarely witnessed in these days.

On the subject of the brain we find our own convictions best represented by Professor Rolleston (in the *Natural History Review*). "Buffon, writing in 1766, speaks of the brain of the orang in much the same language as Tyson (in his 'Anatomy of a Pygmy') had more than sixty years previously applied to the brain of the chimpanzee. Between their brains and that of man there was, according to these writers, actually no difference at all. And the doctrine of the immateriality of the soul was, in their estimation, not merely compatible with, but a corollary of, these anatomical premises. Though the brain in each is the same—in the one the power of thought exists, in the other it is absent. Thought, therefore, cannot be a product of the material organism."

It is due to Sir Charles Lyell to acknowledge that his views of man's origin, condition, and future prospects are marked by greater moderation and consistency than are those of some of his opponents. Professor Agassiz, of Boston, for instance, declares that "most of

the arguments of philosophy in favour of the immortality of man, apply equally to the permanency of this principle in other living beings." And there are not wanting distinguished physicians and clergymen in England who have acknowledged the like opinion. If the same futurity awaits man and the brute creation, we have not much to hope. "We cannot imagine," says Sir Charles, "this world to be a place of trial and moral discipline for any of the inferior animals; nor can any of them derive comfort and happiness from faith in a hereafter." Professor Huxley also tells us that "thoughtful men will discern, in man's long progress through the Past, a reasonable ground of faith in his attainment of a nobler Future." But it is impossible not to see that the "nobler future" here referred to, is only the higher mental and physical condition promised by Darwin to our remote descendants, if they avail themselves of the "Law of Natural Selection." Continued existence, as understood by natural science, belongs to the race—not to individuals. And equally comfortless is her interpretation of the government of the world during the life that is! "The whole analogy of natural operations furnishes a complete and crushing argument against the intervention of any but what are termed secondary causes, in the production of all the phenomena of the universe." If this be so, how welcome to Professor Huxley should be that other Revelation, which, not only promises immortality to those who have already a spiritual life, distinct from their animal nature, but also assures us that even now we are surrounded by Providential care, for not one of His feeblest creatures is "forgotten before God."

SCIENTIFIC THEOLOGY.

Tractatus Theologico-Politicus. By BENEDICT DE SPINOZA. From the Latin. With an Introduction and Notes, by the EDITOR. London: Triibner and Co. pp. 360.

NEVER WERE THE ENGLISH PEOPLE less influenced than at present by a grand Conservatism; never had they more the appearance of being intensely Conservative. Nor is the mood peculiar to England; it is at this moment the universal temper and tendency of the world. All would gladly be lotos-eaters if they could, and revolutionism is resented, not as dangerous, but as troublesome. Why is Louis Napoleon disliked? Not because he is wicked, but because he is a disturber of the peace. Why is the civil war in America denounced? Not because it is so colossal in its madness and its misery, but because it makes so uncomfortable those who want to live quietly on their dividends and to be bored and bothered by nothing. Why, while there is spontaneous admiration for Poland's noble struggle, is there a secret sympathy with Russia? Because Russia is the champion and the representative of that mechanical order with which for a season the prosperous classes are willing to be satisfied. It is thus that, as in bygone craven ages, the dread of movement becomes the pioneer of peril. The prevailing apathy, cowardice, and selfishness are signally illustrated in the attitude taken by England toward the recent theological agitation. From that superficial enlightenment and spurious tolerance which characterise our own day, most Englishmen who perform the painful process of thinking, have a dim notion that religious progression should harmonise with, or perhaps even lead progression generally. But everything being so cosy, and the Church of England—whatever its other merits or demerits—being an excellent social institution, and a pleasant feature in the landscape, even those boasting the loudest of their charity would not be sorry if theological meddlers and busybodies could be muzzled or even strangled.

If, in many of its aspects this spectacle is amusing, in many more it is profoundly tragical. It is sad to behold a community plunged in indifference; it is sadder to behold religion, the reality of realities, treated as merely an affair of custom; yet it is plain that, annoying as the theological agitation itself may be to the lotos-eaters, it cannot end without producing substantial results. In the first place, fond as the English may be of solid pudding and of solid pelf, greedily as they may hunt for conventional advantages and distinctions, inclined as they may be to shun the apostles of new and higher doctrines as fools, and to abhor enthusiasts as criminals, they yet, in their own slow, clumsy, roundabout way struggle to gain truth if the faintest light of truth has once penetrated to their hearts. In the second place, there is the confused presentiment in the English mind of some diviner religious life than existing systems incarnate and nourish. In the third, it is impossible, in a country where science has a march so mighty, has industrial applications so marvellous and commanding, for theology longer to slumber in idiotic lethargy. Leaving the search for truth to find its fitting reward, the yearning for the religious life to find its appropriate food, we ask whether there can be, whether there ought to be, a scientific theology? This is the question forced upon us by the translation into English of Spinoza's famous "Theologico-Political Treatise," and by kindred publications.

We abstain from the debate so far as it concerns either heterodoxy or orthodoxy—so far as it bears on heresy or schism. It is to overlook or to misapprehend the essential point, to drag in incessantly schism, heresy, orthodoxy, heterodoxy. There is here the dastardly appeal to a vulgar prejudice; and whenever a vulgar prejudice is addressed, the multitude is appointed supreme and final judge. And what in such a case can be the value of the decision? Has it any value at all? England has had a few, and only a few, great theologians. We may safely say, that where England has had one great

theologian, Germany has had a hundred. But no great English theologian ever attempted what every great German theologian attempts—to make theology as a science more organic and complete. This is the radical want. The aim of a scientific theology is to arrive at positive conclusions—to add to the sum of abiding results—to establish incontrovertible principles. Now, in Low Church, High Church, Broad Church, Nondescript Church, in the Neologians, and in the opponents of the Neologians, what do we encounter but chaos? There is either a headstrong obscurantism or a headlong negationism. Unless theological disputants recognise certain common laws and conditions, how foolish and fruitless must the contest be!

A leading principle of scientific theology—now unanimously admitted by the theologians of Germany—is, that the same tests of evidence are applicable to books esteemed sacred as to other books—for if this is denied, there can only be the blind faith which bows to infallibility. What is called in Germany the Tübingen School, whose founder, Ferdinand Christian Baur, died not long ago, made terrible havoc with the New Testament Canon. But the most violent, the most fanatical foes of the Tübingen School confess that its founder and his best disciples achieved a large and lasting conservative labour. They raised an adamant barrier of criticism round each part of the New Testament, through which no reckless and ignorant iconoclast can henceforth venture to break. The highest scholarship is reverent; and to submit sacred books to the same tests as other books is to surround them with the reverence of the highest scholarship. How entirely this fact is forgotten by the obstructives! These raise a fierce howl about violated sanctuaries, about desecrated shrines. But who alone can be the defenders of the shrines, of the sanctuaries? None except those who have tried weapons—breastplates of toughest steel. The Court Fool of the Middle Ages was allowed to flourish his sword of lath when heroes sheathed their swords of sterner stuff. Now when shallow, insignificant persons like Dr. Cumming oracularly pronounce on the age, the authorship, the authority of the Bible, what is it but the same sword of lath which they wield?

While simply, if for no other reason than that they may be the more revered, sacred books should be amenable to the same tests of evidence as those by which the genuineness of purely literary productions is ascertained. A second leading principle should be strenuously upheld, namely, that every dogma has had a growth, and should be studied in the various phases of its growth. A most opulent, instructive, suggestive part of German theology is that devoted to the history of dogmas. For instance, Baur published three learned and elaborate volumes, chronicling the various transformations through which the doctrines of the Trinity and the Incarnation have passed. But the Cummings of English theology picture a doctrine as once for all revealed, and remaining in substance and in form the same for ever. In nature, in society, and in human thought, there is never any complete stagnation, any absolute pause. And doctrines incessantly vary, even if the same terms are for a thousand years employed to express them. It might seem at the first glance as if the Lutheran theology were a slavish reproduction of the Augustinian. But between the two theologies there are cardinal differences visible to any one who has the pith to pierce beyond the written letter. While doctrines grow, new doctrines insensibly germinate, and by degrees intertwine with the old. There is scarcely any doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church which has such pervading and fascinating empire as Purgatory; but how long had Christianity been preached, and how long had the Roman Catholic Church existed before the slightest trace of purgatory was discernible? Again, we have not far to go back to find the first belief in the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin—a doctrine which our own day has seen confirmed by Papal decree.

Closely connected with this leading principle of scientific theology, sometimes almost identical with it, is another, that no doctrine, no fact, should be viewed in isolation from the general circumstances of society, in severance from the influence of culminating individuals, in disjunction from an omnipotent, perhaps an exclusive current of ideas. It is customary, for example, to speak of primitive Christianity as eminently, unbrokenly, divinely peaceful. But, in truth, from the beginning, Christ's words were fulfilled—That he had come, not to bring peace on earth, but a sword. The farther we travel into the Christian history, the more we discover of conflict and sources of conflict, and necessarily so, for all victory is bought by battle, and the grander the victory, the fiercer the battle. That state of love, of harmony, in which the primitive Christians lived was the dream, the idealisation of later ages. Along with many minor, there were, too, primordial contests. There was first the contest between Jewish Particularism and Gentile Universalism; there was, secondly, the contest of Jewish Legality and Evangelical Freedom. Peter, and the other Apostles proclaimed, fought for Jewish Particularism, Jewish Legality; Paul proclaimed, fought for Gentile Universalism, Evangelical Freedom. The antagonism of ideas engendered an antagonism of persons; there was a Petrine party and a Pauline party. When the majestic figure of Paul the Apostle flashed on the scene, Christianity was rapidly degenerating into a Jewish sect; and it is curious that where Paul had preached, the effect of his discourses was often neutralised if some of the older apostles tarried for a season in the same spots after him: whereof the fashion and the fate of some of the Churches in Asia Minor furnish a conspicuous illustration. The Petrine and the Pauline elements ultimately amalgamated, and appropriating fresh elements—Oriental, Greek, and

Roman, and thence entering into the whole goodly heritage of antiquity—created those complicated theological systems, those compact ecclesiastical institutions, which still are the spiritual rulers of mankind in the western world. Nature—as the sum of spontaneous forces avails herself of spontaneous force wherever she can find it, peculiarly must it be so in the progress of a new religion; and it is this which mocks the wisest calculations, overcomes the most energetic resistance.

Furthermore, doctrines, like rivers descend and widen in the same degree. Far up among the mountains the Amazon springs into life. As it rushes along it receives ten thousand tributaries. When, an ocean itself, it blends with the ocean, it has leaped by an immense bound from the heights of the original fountain. The Christian religion, like all other religions, gained in vastness what it lost in purity. But each augmentation, pure or impure of the general mass, has to be analysed and chronicled, otherwise we have nothing before us except a vague abstraction. What learning, however, what patience, and what marvellous, and instinctive discernment are needed to see how each influence arose and co-operated with the congregation of influences already in action!

A fourth leading principle of a scientific theology is, that it is bound to accept whatever science in the broadest sense reveals. Two profoundly interesting and suggestive sciences are astronomy and geology. The one intensifies the sublimity of space, the other the sublimity of time. But the one shows us the comparative insignificance of the earth, and the other the comparative insignificance of man. Now the theology of England, instead of welcoming the revelations of science, and of astronomy and geology more particularly, has mocked and derided them. But a scientific fact once established can surely be neither annihilated nor ignored. In opposing science, English theology is impolitic; for when a chasm yawns between science and theology, the religious sentiment lies down bewildered, the moral sentiment lies down paralysed on the brink. No scepticism is dangerous to a community except scepticism in reference to moral obligations. A community is strong as long as an exalted and stringent morality survives. The ancient Hebrew prophets felt that their supreme mission was to rebuke sin, to recal their countrymen to righteousness; and every reformer of the world has confessed that without moral reform all other reform is vain. But if theological scepticism is pretentiously, and with monotonous pertinacity exhibited as the only dangerous scepticism, the religious life is spurned, and moral duties are disregarded. Conscience has its clear comprehensive sphere, and is independent of the religious sentiment, though it may be, and usually is, modified and leavened by it. The religious sentiment is independent of theologies and Churches, though it may employ both for the increase of its faith and for the utterance of its fervours and aspirations. It is difficult to make all this invincibly distinct to a people like the English. If a man strenuously urges on his fellows, and endeavours himself to practise the highest, most heroic, most unselfish morality; if he dwells in the religious sentiment with a passionate mysticism, has a religious ardour and a religious sympathy—rare at all times, rare especially in this generation; but if he declares that theologies and churches are the human tabernacles of Divine ideas; that while conscience and the religious sentiment are infallible, immutable, theologies must adapt themselves to progressive science, and Churches adapt themselves to progressive civilisation—this man is branded as an unbeliever. He is an unbeliever, because he prefers the invisible to the visible, the eternal to the temporary, the Divine to the human, the Word of God to the interpretations of casuists and the crotchets of creed-mongers. But if a man—sacrificing conscience and the religious sentiment alike—fanatically clings to a retrograde theology and a stagnant Church, he is hailed by all the self-styled believers as a brother.

It follows from these and other leading principles of a scientific theology that never and in nothing can it surrender its scientific privileges. This scarcely needs demonstration. As religion is the divinest of realities, so theology, so far from being the easiest, is the most difficult of sciences. Away, then, with all vulgar eyes, all profane feet, all unholy hands! Out upon amateurs! Down with dilettanteism! We have not read the so-called "Essays and Reviews." We have not read Bishop Colenso's "Treatise on the Pentateuch." We have not read a single reply either to the one work or the other. With supreme impartiality, therefore, are we able to speak. But we have blushed for a country which sends missionaries of the Gospel to remotest regions, and which yet, in the subtlest, most labyrinthine of all the sciences, has permitted every prating blockhead to pronounce. In law—to the extent that it is purely law, and does not involve any of the loftier questions of ethics—the great lawyer is considered alone worthy to disentangle and to decide. In medicine we listen to the great physician, in anatomy to the great anatomist, in mathematics to the great mathematician, in tactics and strategy to the great soldier; and so on. But in theology we are to listen to every dunce, to every sciolist. Some flippant creature, scarcely gifted or intelligent enough to give an opinion on the last fashionable novel yet boldly issues ukases regarding a science enthroned in the most solemn vestibule to the mysteries of the universe. If you know nothing of Hebrew and the cognate languages, you are justified in contradicting foremost Hebraists—Orientalists! If you know nothing of Greek, it is you and you alone who are entitled to fix on the right reading amid so many various readings in the New Testament! If you know nothing of ecclesiastical history

you are exactly the person raised up by God to settle a debated point in the chronicles of the Church. Indeed, it would almost appear as if every Englishman were born a theologian, and what is more, a scientific theologian. Has a single periodical from the big-mouthed, big-voiced organ of the Stock Exchange and of Lord Palmerston down to some dirty pennyworth of rubbish in which quack medicines and quack divinity hold about equal sway, refrained from playing the theological critic and the theological judge? The other day Dr. Samuel Davidson, a genuine theologian, and intimate with the ripest, wisest utterances of Germany, that truly classic land of theology, rebuked a Bishop's chaplain for impertinent babblement where silence would have been more becoming. But the chaplains of Bishops are not the only or the worst sinners. There have been replies to the "Essays and Reviews" by clodhoppers; replies to Bishop Colenso by tailors; and a former shoemaker not destitute of gifts or eloquence, having tried heresy for a season, now marches from Land's End to Land's End with the whole load of orthodoxy on his back, ready for a boxing match with any heretic or heresiarch who may have courage for the onset. Next to Mr. Spurgeon, whose theological genius and knowledge are as conspicuous as his modesty and charity, the saviour of Churches, the vindicator of the Omnipotent, is an inspired and emancipated blacksmith. We appeal to all earnest and pious men in England against this monstrous, degrading, and intolerable charlatanism. Every devout and humble soul can draw near by prayer to the Everlasting Father. Here no human learning is needed: indeed, human learning may chill the breath from the burning lips. But, where human sagacity can be the only guide, and human learning the only aid, let us have the keenest human sagacity, the completest, richest, most panoplied, most disciplined human learning.

We rejoice in the appearance of Spinoza's theologico-political treatise in an English dress for a fourfold reason: It is a sign that England—so easily frightened by theological bugbears—is beginning to see that many of those who, like Spinoza, have been denounced as infidels or atheists, were saints unstained, were intrepid soldiers of the Living God. Moreover the book, now nearly two hundred years old, laid the foundation of that scientific theology which Germany alone has had the courage to embrace and develop in all its fulness. In addition, the treatise may lead many to light who are at present wandering in darkness, may teach them that scientific theology evermore makes warmer and wider the religious life. Finally, the appreciation of Spinoza the theologian may lead to the appreciation of Spinoza the philosopher. We believe that this is not the first translation of the work into English, but that toward the end of the seventeenth century a translation appeared. We hope that some good English scholar may soon be emboldened to translate the "Ethics," and that in this respect, as in countless others, England may not continue to be behind Germany and France. ATTICUS.

THE MODERN SUPERNATURAL.

The History of the Supernatural in all Ages and Nations, and in all Churches, Christian and Pagan: Demonstrating a Universal Faith. By WILLIAM HOWITT. London: Longmans. 2 vols. pp. 489, 473. *Incidents in My Life.* By D. D. HOME. London: Longmans. pp. 288.

IN THE EARLIEST TIMES of which we have any record, we can plainly trace the innate disposition of man to believe in the supernatural. It is not wonderful that it should be so. As soon as man begins to reflect, to examine himself, and to seek for a solution of the problems of his existence and of his future state in the objects about him, he is driven, as it were by compulsion, into a belief in something above and beyond what he sees and feels around him. This sentiment being shrined within the gross and perishable casket of the flesh, this mind which dares to speculate upon the highest matters, and seeks to pierce the veil of the Invisible, cannot be destined to utter annihilation: this glorious firmament above us, studded with its universe of stars, is in itself a suggestion of Infinity, and almost compels us to believe not only in abodes more blest than this, but in future states of existence into which those who have played their parts in this world have already passed. Even where religion fails to convince, our appreciation of ourselves must confute the suggestion of Atheism. To the simple and the primitive these ideas have always been present, and the discoveries of science, far from dissipating them as illusions, have only tended to render them more potent. If the sky suggests Infinity, and the stars other worlds, to the mortal who knows nothing of astronomy, how much stronger will the suggestion come to the man who understands the vastness of the field over which his eye travels when he looks heavenwards, and to whom it has been demonstrated that the "silent orbs" which shine above him, are some of them worlds of greater magnitude than that on which he stands. So far then from science being the natural antagonist of the supernatural (as some seem to infer), she is in very deed her handmaid; for none knows better than the man of science the restricted and finite character of human knowledge, and none can understand better than he the almost certainty that there must be laws and facts in existence which human intelligence has not yet been able to perceive.

Perhaps an objection might be not irrationally urged against the word Supernatural. In strict logic, indeed, the word is an absurdity and a contradiction. Natural is whatever is—what is true. You cannot go either above or beyond it. God is natural, and so are all his powers.

What is usually meant by the word supernatural is merely extraordinary—something which is not common. If it be necessary to coin a word for the occasion, why not call it supervulgar.

By collecting together a very large number of the forms which this instinctive hankering after the extraordinary has taken in the minds of different people, from the earliest historic times until now, Mr. Howitt has done good service. There may be parts of his work to which we shall have occasion presently to allude by way of objection, but it is impossible to deny that he has produced a very interesting and useful collection of statements, and that he has displayed both learning and patience by the manner in which he has sought his materials out and has brought them together in a connected shape. The history of belief in the supernatural is admirably and clearly mapped out, and few sources of information on the subject have been left unexplored. From the sorceries of the Chaldeans and the Egyptians to the latest exploits of Mr. Daniel Dunglas Home, the long story of human credulity is unfolded. We use the word credulity advisedly, because it is not to be supposed that Mr. Howitt will deny, that among the many hundreds of different forms of the supernatural referred to in his book as having won the belief of thousands, any very large proportion is founded upon truth.

And now, having given Mr. Howitt credit for the ability and learning which he has undoubtedly displayed, let us examine a few of the points upon which we feel compelled to differ with him. In the first place, it seems to us that Mr. Howitt is very unjustly hard upon the sceptics because they find so much difficulty in admitting the statements and deductions of himself and those who happen to agree with him. It is the common failing of enthusiasts whose temper does not happen to be of the sweetest, to accuse those who do not immediately give way to them of wilful obstinacy and corrupt intention. Mr. Howitt has too much of this failing. Nothing can exceed the indignation with which he views the conduct of the British press in its treatment of the "truths" and "facts" of spiritualism. In his opinion, it has been nothing better than a weak imitation of the opposition which the same "truths" and "facts" experienced from the American press. It has not even the merit of originality, and Judge Edmunds is clearly of opinion that "the arguments and positions" bear "so strong a resemblance, that one might almost talk of plagiarism." As Mr. Howitt admits that "Spiritualism in Europe, in its mere physical phase, is but a reflection and a weaker reproduction of Spiritualism in America," and reminds us that all the most celebrated "mediums" have come to us from America, the coincidence ought not perhaps to be so very surprising; but may it not be the case (we would respectfully suggest to Mr. Howitt) that another explanation of the resemblance between the arguments may be found in the fact that they are precisely the arguments which are most likely to suggest themselves to any reasonable and reflecting person to whatsoever people he might happen to belong? Mr. Howitt and his co-believers should remember that it is no light matter which he and his co-believers invite us to pin our faith to. A mind trained in reverence of the Unseen and in awe of the mystery which surrounds futurity, cannot easily and without question credit that the immortal souls of the departed may be summoned from the solemn grave to take part in such caperings and antics as Mr. Howitt has recorded in his pages. Instead of strengthening belief in a future state, it appears to us that the faith of many would be more likely to be shaken than confirmed by being told that the spirits of the dead may be employed in pinching people's legs, playing upon accordions, or even in the scarcely more dignified operation of floating Mr. Home about in the air. These things may be perfectly true, and, if so, they must be in perfect accordance with natural, although yet undiscovered, laws; but Mr. Howitt cannot deny that, until those laws are discovered, his alleged "facts" seem directly opposed to laws which have hitherto been held to be natural and incontestable. Surely he will not pretend that for a solid table, or a man to float about in the air without any explicable cause, or for musical instruments to be played without either muscular or mechanical agency, is not apparently subversive of the laws of gravitation and mechanics. Then let him be more patient towards the sceptics; let him be thankful that his eyes are open to truths to which they are unfortunately closed; let him turn his cursing into praying, and labour by proof and argument, rather than by statement and deduction, to convince those who do not agree with him. It is quite sufficient punishment for a man to be wrong without abusing him for being so, and both Mr. Howitt and his fellow-controversialists would do well to adopt a little of the spirit which Pope expresses in that beautiful verse of his "Universal Prayer," in which he asks of the Omniscient:

If I am right, Thy Grace impart
Still in the right to stay;
If I am wrong, oh! teach my heart
To seek the better way.

But if there be a sameness perceptible in the arguments of those who have set themselves in opposition to the modern supernatural, is Mr. Howitt quite sure that the disputants on the other side are not amenable to the same objection? If that be so, the reason may be equally good with that which we have assigned on the other side; viz., that the arguments are the most natural and the readiest to hand. Now, we venture to say, that there never was a defender of spiritualism who did not have recourse to the argument derivable from the opposition and incredulity which some of the most important discoveries in science have met with at first. Galileo, George

Stephenson, and Arkwright have all served their turn as historical pendants to Messrs. Home and Forster. We cannot, however, admit any parallelism between the two classes of cases. The men of science offered their discoveries to be tested and examined without reserve. They merely said "Such and such is the case. Let any man take it and examine and judge for himself." They did not say that the truths which they announced could not be proved to persons of a particular disposition, or persons who were sceptical; still less did they require that the experiments should be conducted in darkened rooms, or under tables, and among persons the majority of whom were already converted into a belief of what was sought to be proved. If Galileo had done this, the comparison between him and Mr. Home would have seemed to us more complete.

Mr. Howitt gives a long and interesting account of the rise of modern spiritualism in America. These statements have been frequently published in the American and British papers in the *Spiritual Magazine*, but this, we believe, is the first occasion on which they have been brought together. The manifestations began in the Fox family, residing near Newark, in the county of Maine and State of New York. Mr. Howitt tells us all about the knockings, and how "the little lively Kate Fox," under the impression that they were manifestations of the devil, cried out, "Here, old Splitfoot, do as I do!" Mr. Howitt gives the Foxes credit for the discovery of the meaning of the raps, and says that "the gentleman at Tedworth, who put a direct question regarding the drummer, and was directly answered by affirmative knocks, was on the very threshold of discovery had he pursued his inquiries. But the following out was left to American acuteness." After the Foxes, the spirits visited Mrs. Fish, a daughter of Mrs. Fox, and thence they pervaded the United States, even to the Koons' Rooms in Ohio, where "a band of musical spirits, of whom 'King,' the spirit of an Indian, was the leader, played upon a guitar, tambourine, and speaking-trumpet," in the dark. One form which Spiritualism assumed in America, is new to us, as described by Mr. Howitt. He calls the phenomena "Kentucky Jerks:"

A Mr. Duke, a Presbyterian clergyman, was first seized by the jerks, which twitched him about in a most extraordinary manner, often when in the pulpit, and caused him to shout aloud, and run out of the pulpit into the woods, screaming like a madman. When the fit was over, he returned calmly to his pulpit and finished the service. People were often seized at hotels, and at table would, on lifting a glass to drink, jerk the liquor to the ceiling; ladies would at the breakfast table suddenly be compelled to throw aloft their coffee, and frequently break the cup and saucer. The long plaits of hair then worn down the ladies' backs would crack like whips. Some attributed the cause to the devil, some to an opposite source. A certain clergyman vowed that he would preach it down; but he was seized in the midst of his attempt, and made so ridiculous that he withdrew himself from further notice. Camp meetings were seized with it, and hundred would be affected with the jerking simultaneously. It was looked upon by many as a judgment for the immorality of the age.

At the end of his account of the modern spiritualist phenomena, Mr. Howitt introduces as the latest intelligence from the spirit-world, a statement that "a phenomenon of the most extraordinary kind has shown itself in America. Mr. Mumler, a photographer of Boston and a medium was astonished, on taking a photograph of himself, to find also by his side the figure of a young girl, which he immediately recognised as that of a deceased relative. The circumstance made a great excitement. Numbers of persons rushed to his rooms, and many have found deceased friends photographed with themselves." Whether we ought more to admire the good fortune of Mr. Mumler at being thus selected to be the man to whom this manifestation was first to appear, or his tact and skill as a man of business and a photographer, is a question which we cannot lightly decide.

As Mr. Howitt has laboured very earnestly to prove a connection between the "truths" of spiritualism and those of science, it would perhaps, have been better if he had not supplied a standard for measuring his scientific calibre by avowing his belief in "the toad in the coal." Scientific enquirers, and especially Captain Buckland (as Mr. Howitt dubs the excellent and scientifically-learned Assistant-Surgeon to the 2nd Life Guards), may be less disposed to regard the spirit-photographs with favourable and credulous eyes, when they learn that Mr. Howitt holds it to be not impossible that a living animal may remain immured in a block of solid coal "for any number of years."

We now turn to Mr. D. D. Home's "Incidents of My Life," and we must frankly confess that after the perusal of it we felt a great deal of that Christian charity and disposition to hearken which Mr. Howitt had awakened in our bosom evaporate before the unparalleled impudence of this "medium." Of Mr. Howitt's honesty of purpose and sincere belief in every word he puts forward no one who knows anything of him can be in doubt. With him, we may be perfectly certain that his faith is genuine, and that in his whole course of life (whether as regards Spiritualism, or any other of the many topics upon which he has brought his active mind to bear), he is actuated by no other motive than a sincere desire to have the truth known. Can we say the same of Mr. Home? On his own showing, there is no man alive who has a more direct personal interest in establishing a belief in spiritualism than this gentleman. By what other exercise of his faculties could he have been raised from an obscure and dependent position into one of obvious ease, if not of affluence, and have been admitted into the society of kings and kaisers and "M.P.'s"? By none that we can conceive. But it is not by any means to the spiritualist element in the book that we take exception, so much as to the radical bad taste exhibited throughout. For a gentleman whose every statement is the severest possible tax upon our credulity, it certainly

savours more of boldness than discretion that he should be the first to fling about with unchecked hand the most violent imputations of wilful falsehood. A man who wishes to live surrounded by a halo of the marvellous ought not to feel surprised at finding that a great many marvellous things are rumoured of him that are not true; and common gratitude ought to have restrained him from characterising puffs which cannot have been otherwise than advantageous to him in a business point of view as "the reckless inventions of those who assume to enlighten the public through the press." This, however, is but a venial fault when compared with his insolent, and, we must add, most impudent treatment of Sir David Brewster, for refusing to be convinced of the genuineness of Mr. Home's phenomena, or to endorse the account which that gentleman and his friend Mr. Cox, of Jermyn-street, chose to give of the *séance* at which these three, with Lord Brougham, assisted. Mr. Home not only speaks of Sir David Brewster's representations of the facts as "misrepresentations and evasions," but in an appendix he proceeds to offer a direct and elaborate insult to the gentleman whom he could not convert. The whole passage is so characteristic of the spirit with which Mr. Home prosecutes his mission that we quote it:

I have alluded, at page 63, to the first sitting which I had with Sir David Brewster, and to his disingenuous statements when he afterwards wrote on the subject in the *Morning Advertiser*. To those who only know Sir David Brewster by general report as one of the noted scientific men of the day, it may be useful to say, that his reputation is not of the highest order amongst persons of his own class, and especially amongst those with whom he has been brought into closer contact, and who have more accurately gauged the calibre of his mind. It would be no disgrace to him that he is not the most learned and scientific man of his age, if he did not pretend to be so, and back up his claims by means which more honourable, and really first-rate men, would not descend to.

So far as Spiritualism is concerned, I should be very glad for my own sake if he were really what he wishes the public to believe him to be, for then I should have the satisfaction of knowing that the world's best man had been discomfited and put to the rout in his attack upon the possibility of these phenomena. I cannot in fairness claim so important a victory. Sir David Brewster is really not a man over whom victory is any honour, for his whole conduct subsequent to the sittings was not only dishonest, but childish, and altogether unworthy of such reputation as he has acquired. The correspondence is amusing, as showing the shifts to which he was ultimately driven, when the great man, or wind-bag, as Carlyle would more properly call him, could only say for himself, that "the table actually rose, as appeared to me, from the ground." It is clear that if the subject is to be further investigated from the scientific side, it must be done by a very different man from Sir David Brewster.

Can any one doubt for a moment that if Sir David had only been converted, this "victory without any honour" would have been paraded all over Europe and America, and that this not "really first-rate" man would have become the great Scientific Grand Llama among the Spiritualists? As for Lord Brougham, who, with characteristic caution, kept out of the controversy altogether, although Mr. Home attributes his silence to a desire to save his friend Brewster from utter annihilation, it is not unlikely that the crafty philosopher of Cannes (should ever have to read Mr. Home's book for his son's) will congratulate himself upon having escaped being told that, "to those who only know [Lord Brougham] by general report, as one of the most noted scientific men of the day, it may be useful to say that his reputation is not of the highest order among persons of his own class, and especially among those with whom he has been brought into closer contact, and who have more accurately gauged the calibre of his mind." The philosophy of the Stoics is no doubt an admirable invention; but it cannot be pleasant to be called rogue and fool even by Mr. Daniel Dunglas Home. We need hardly say that all those who happen to agree with Mr. Home, and to have subserved his purpose by giving the stamp of their veracity to his narratives, are plentifully daubed over with the eulogy which Sir David Brewster has been fortunate enough to escape. The writer of the article in the *Cornhill Magazine* comes in for his share of the sweets as "the eminent literary friend" who "described with such accuracy and intelligence." Mr. Cox, the hotel-keeper of Jermyn-street (another believer) is "the most sincere and generous friend;" and other disciples, too, have their reward in like fashion. Surely such support and approbation as this ought to comfort Mr. Home for the blind, if not dishonest, opposition of such men as a Brewster, a Faraday, and a Brougham!

We do not propose to examine critically any of Mr. Home's descriptions of the marvellous "facts" which took place at the *séances* over which he presided. We may note, however, *en passant*, one statement which is interesting from a literary rather than a spiritualist point of view.

Whilst I was at Ealing, a distinguished novelist, accompanied by his son, attended a *séance*, at which some very remarkable manifestations occurred, and which were chiefly directed to him. The rappings on the table suddenly became unusually firm and loud. He asked "what spirit is present?" the alphabet was called over, and the response was, "I am the spirit who influenced you to write Z—!" "Indeed," said he, "I wish you would give me some tangible proof of your presence." "What proof? will you take my hand?" "Yes," and putting his hand beneath the surface of the table, it was immediately seized by a powerful grasp, which made him start to his feet in evident trepidation, exhibiting a momentary suspicion that a trick had been played upon him; seeing, however, that all the persons around him were sitting with their hands quietly reposing on the table, he recovered his composure, and offering an apology for the uncontrollable excitement caused by such an unexpected demonstration, he resumed his seat.

Of course the reader will have no difficulty in understanding that the "distinguished novelist" was Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, and that the novel alluded to was "Zanoni." But whose was the

spirit that induced him to write that novel? "Zanoni," be it remembered, is one of Bulwer's earlier novels, in which he introduced a great deal of supernatural machinery, near akin to, if not identical with, spiritualism. If all this spiritualist element had been originally devised by Bulwer himself, the communication would at least have been curious; but the fact happens to be that the whole of the machinery is taken bodily from a well-known book among the literature of the Rosicrucians, called "Le Comte de Cabalis," and that entire passages and pages might be cited to prove this. Mr. Home, no doubt, was well acquainted with the spiritualist tendency of "Zanoni," but not with this literary fact. As for the spirit, if a genuine one, it must have been the ghost of Sir Fretful Plagiary.

This coincidence between the mistaken information of the "medium" and the communications of the "spirits" is by no means uncommon. A gentleman related to us that, being present at a *séance*, a "spirit" wrapped out a message recommending him to abandon his belief in Unitarianism. "Does the spirit mean to say that I am a Unitarian?" asked the gentleman. "Yes," tapped the "spirit." "Then it is false," quoth the gentleman, "On this the 'medium' started up in great indignation, remonstrating against such language being applied to the spirit (as he said) of his own father. 'So much the worse for your father,' said the gentleman, 'for it is certainly a falsehood.' 'Do you mean to say,' asked the 'medium,' 'that you are not a Unitarian?' 'Most certainly I do.' 'Well, then,' replied the 'medium,' 'I can only say that I always thought you were.'"

But (to return to Mr. Home) the crowning example of bad taste has yet to be alluded to. It is difficult to overcome the repugnance which must be felt at bringing forward the name of a lady in this manner; but as Mr. Home has not scrupled to set the example of summoning, as it were, his dead wife from the grave to play her part in his farce, why should we be more reticent?

On the 26th April, old style, or 8th May, according to our style, at seven in the evening and as the snow was fast falling, our little boy was born at the town house, situate on the Gagarines Quay, in St. Petersburg, where we were still staying. A few hours after his birth, his mother, the nurse, and I heard for several hours the warbling of a bird as if singing over him. Also that night, and for two or three nights afterwards, a bright star-like light, which was clearly visible from the partial darkness of the room, in which there was only a night lamp burning, appeared several times directly over its head, where it remained for some moments, and then slowly moved in the direction of the door, where it disappeared. This was also seen by each of us at the same time. The light was more condensed than those which had been so often seen in my presence upon previous and subsequent occasions. It was brighter and more distinctly globular. I do not believe that it came through my mediumship, but rather through that of the child, who has manifested on several occasions the present of the gift. I do not like to allude to such a matter, but as there are more strange things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of, even in my philosophy, I do not feel myself at liberty to omit stating, that during the latter part of my wife's pregnancy, we thought it better that she should not join in *séances*, because it was found that whenever the rappings occurred in the room, a simultaneous movement of the child was distinctly felt, perfectly in unison with the sounds. When there were three sounds, three movements were felt, and so on, and when five sounds were heard, which is generally the call for the alphabet, she felt the five internal movements, and she would frequently, when we were mistaken in the letter, correct us from what the child indicated.

Upon the great question of spiritualism grave doubts, very difficult of solution, may exist; but we imagine no man or woman possessed of a single spark of right feeling can be in the slightest doubt that, whether there be truth and decency in spiritualism or not, there cannot be much of either in the man who penned the above statement.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOME.

Shakespeare's Home at New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon: being a History of the "Great House" Built in the Reign of King Henry VII. by Sir Hugh Clopton, Knt., and subsequently the Property of William Shakespeare, Gent., wherein he Lived and Died. By J. C. M. BELLEW. Imprinted in London for Virtue Brothers and Co.

WELL DONE, MR. BELLEW, AND THANK YOU, must be the verdict of every Shakesperian on laying down this comely useful, and pleasant volume, this very welcome addition to the great library of Shakesperian literature. There is a novelty about the idea, and it has been well carried out. The purpose is a polite one, and it has been effected in a fitting manner. We have had editions and reprints of the works of the bard in abundance; critical volumes and pamphlets upon the said works almost innumerable; treatises upon isolated points connected, and even unconnected with the poet and his works; books to prove that Shakespeare was a lawyer, a doctor, a soldier, a sailor, a butcher, a baker, or a candlestick-maker; we have had commentaries and concordances galore; we have even had books written to prove that Shakespeare did not write his own works, but suffered his name to be used as the convenient shield from behind which Bacon and Raleigh, Essex and Southampton, scattered the arrows of their wit about the world; but never before does it appear to have occurred to any one to write a book to prove that Shakespeare was more of a gentleman than his biographers have hitherto given him the credit of being, that he was born of a respectable family, lived a respectable life, and died in honour, having such a stake in the land as every good, honest, prosperous citizen should at least desire to have.

Mr. Bellew sets forth in his preface that he believes "a great many facts regarding Shakespeare remain to be brought to light; and that, while the critic or scholar has little left to say that is fresh or new regarding his works, the antiquary may have a great deal to discover,

and to say regarding the man." In this we quite agree with him; indeed, to those who consider the comparatively recent period at which the bard lived, the literary character of the age in which he flourished, and the celebrity which he enjoyed during his life, the wonder is that much more is not known of Shakspeare's personal career than the diligent researches of his editors—and especially of Malone—have been able to discover.

A considerable portion of Mr. Bellew's book is taken with tracing the title (to borrow a legal phrase) to the house at New Place. On this he has been able to throw fresh light, and at a time when Mr. Halliwell's scheme for purchasing the site both of this and of Shakspeare's garden by public subscription is yet before the world, information on this point must be highly interesting. The house originally belonged to the Clopton family, and, indeed, eventually returned to them. Dugdale describes it as an old-fashioned house "of brick and timber," built in the reign of Henry VII. From a comparison between Ireland's drawing and houses built at the same period, Mr. Bellew makes out a good case for believing the drawing to be spurious. The Cloptons sold it to a certain William Bott, and he to William Underhill, and in 1597, Shakspeare purchased from Underhill, in consideration of 60*l.*, the property of New Place, consisting of "one messuage, two barns, and two gardens, with their appurtenances." The remains of one of these barns, converted into two cottages, were only removed in 1861. After the death of the poet, New Place passed to his daughter, Mrs. Hall, and from her to her daughter, Lady Barnard; from her it went by will to Sir Edward Walker, Knt. (Garter King-at-Arms), whose only child and heiress, Barbara, married Sir John Clopton, and took New Place back with her into that family. Sir John died in 1719, and the property remained in the family, and Sir Hugh, one of the descendants, pulled down Shakspeare's house and built a new one on the site. In 1753 the property was purchased by the Rev. Francis Gastrell, who razed the modern house to the ground. By the bequest of Mr. Gastrell it was sold to a Mr. Hunt, the grandfather of the present Town-clerk of Stratford. By the trustees under his will it was sold to his second son, C. H. Hunt, and by his assignees to a firm of bankers, Battersbee and Morris, by whom (in 1829) it was sold in lots. At this point, Mr. Bellew introduces a ground-plan to show how the property was disposed of, and how the various lots came into the hands of the persons from whom Mr. Halliwell purchased them. What is to be the ultimate destination of this undoubted site of the dwelling-house of Shakspeare, whether it is to become public property and to be consecrated for ever as a kind of monument and memorial of the bard, must depend, we imagine, entirely upon the success or failure of Mr. Halliwell's endeavours to get up a public subscription for payment of the purchase-money.

Mr. Bellew's volume is somewhat discursive in its arrangement—or rather want of it; but no complaint can be justly urged on that score. It makes no pretence of being a regular treatise; but is rather in the nature of an historical and antiquarian note-book of matters concerning Shakspeare, his family, and friends. Here we find the precise text of the marriage bond and licence with Ann "Hathaway," the registry of which has not yet been discovered. Some stress has occasionally been laid upon the circumstance that Shakspeare's eldest child was born six months after the marriage. Mr. Bellew tries to explain this awkward fact ingeniously enough—and not unsuccessfully:

It has been conclusively shown, from the very registers of Stratford, that marriages, with the same "significance of dates" between the church ceremony and the baptism of the eldest child, were customary at Stratford.

It has also been shown that they were customary in England and on the Continent; and before any scandal was hinted at, as to the purity of the "mature young woman," it would have been well for the marriage customs of the age, and of people in Shakspeare's rank of life, to have been carefully studied. Even in this nineteenth century, there are rustic parts of northern England, in which the snort of the iron-horse has never been heard, where such primitive customs still survive, and contracts of marriage are made precisely as they were in Shakspeare's day.

In such bucolic, or, as they might be called "uncivilised" parts, marriage is "honourable among all men," and as duly celebrated as the contract is made.

Is it a custom?
Ay, marry, is 't.

It is difficult to understand how a youth of Shakspeare's age, and of his disposition, could be suspected of secretly and suddenly binding, "in the prayers of holy Church," a connection that he had formed shamefully. Reverence for the memory of so great a moralist, and so warm a champion of female purity and innocence, should prompt every examiner of his life and acts, to compare those acts with the habits and customs of the days in which he lived. Knowing what were the marriage customs common among the folk with whom the poet was early associated, and seeing that his marriage was in accordance with their habits, it is most natural, and certainly most charitable, to suppose that friends like John Shakspeare and Richard Hathaway should be well pleased for their families to be connected in marriage. That Ann Hathaway was older than William Shakspeare might be her misfortune, but was not her fault. The "mature young woman" could not help herself; and possibly she may have been kept under her father's roof, denied to the swains of Shotton, waiting until such time as young William Shakspeare could, with any propriety, marry. At length the heads of houses agreed that they might be contracted; there was a pleasant trip to Worcester for the licence; "R. H." went to see that everything was done duly and in order; William and Ann were married—and, it is to be hoped "they lived happily ever after."

Mr. Bellew has collected with considerable pains a vast amount of curious information respecting the Shakspeare family, and also that of the Cloptons and the Underhills of New Place. Ample pedigrees

of all three families are given—and let it be noted as a strange fact that, in spite of the number of biographers who have essayed to write of Shakspeare, not one, before Mr. Bellew, has had the industry or the idea to trace out the pedigree of the poet and to bring it down to the nearest period to our own time ascertainable. Mr. Bellew's object in producing all this genealogical and heraldic lore is to show that the Shaksperes, instead of belonging merely to the common order of yeomanry, as is generally pretended, were on terms of intimacy, and were even connected with families belonging to the gentry. "What," he asks, "is the common estimate of him and of his associates? Vulgarity is stamped upon the traditional stories regarding his life and society. We are told he was apprenticed to a butcher. He was a deer-stealer. He married a woman in a hurry, for a reason about which the less said the better. He lived unhappily with his wife, and as an evidence of his indifference, left her his second-best bed. Last of all, he died of a fever, caught from a bout of drunkenness. Poor Shakspeare! "Can any one," asks Mr. Bellew, "show that there is a syllable of truth in any of these stories? Do such low-bred vulgarity, immorality, and bestiality, suit with the mind of William Shakspeare?" Mr. Bellew then takes each item of this indictment separately, and endeavours, with considerable ingenuity and no small success to show that each and all are unfounded. He produces Mr. C. H. Bracebridge's evidence to prove that Shakspeare was no deer-stealer, that he "did not kill the deer in Charlecote at all, but in Fulbroke Park; that in so doing he committed no offence against the law, or morals, but that he offended Sir Thomas Lucy thereby." He then goes on to argue that John Shakspeare was not a butcher, but a wool-stapler and glover, who killed his own sheep in order to have the skins properly preserved. As for his having lived a vagabond life in London, Mr. Bellew utterly repudiates the notion. Shakspeare frequented the taverns, and especially "The Mermaid," just as a literary gentleman of the present day might frequent the Athenæum Club,—with this slight difference, may be, that "The Mermaid," being the chosen haunt of the brightest wits and ripest scholars of the day, would present a contrast scarcely favourable to the solemn though palatial resort of modern dulness. With an outburst of honest enthusiasm Mr. Bellew asks:—

Let us ask ourselves, when we prate about our love for the "Immortal Bard," where we find anything to justify our base-born traditional rubbish about that Immortal Man? Shakspeare could not have acquired the independence he did had he not been a sober, cleanly-living, thrifty man.

Shakspeare could not have instigated his father to acquire that coat-of-arms, had he not been an ambitious man: ambitious in the purest and best sense of that word—ambitious to raise himself in social position and respect.

Shakspeare would not have completed the purchase of such a property as New-place, and have made it his permanent residence, unless he had been what we now call commercially "a thoroughly respectable man," anxious to take his place amongst gentlemen, and to be esteemed as "generous" in his own country.

Every known fact of his life goes to support these assertions. Let fact be weighed in the scale with fable, and the measure of the man will give us for result a character to respect, as well as a genius to admire.

With this reasoning all our sympathies agree, and very much of our opinion also.

Having thus broken a stout lance on behalf of Shakspeare's morals, Mr. Bellew proceeds to strike a good blow in favour of his learning. No attentive reader of his works can be at a loss in pointing out proofs of his vast and diversified learning. What has become of his library? asks Mr. Bellew. That surely could have told us something. Of this we have but one book, the copy of Montaigne, translated by Florio, with the autograph. Mr. Bellew has no doubt about the authenticity of this autograph; "the only scrap of writing by the poet which associates us with him in his literary life." The opinion of Sir Frederick Madden, and indeed of most competent Shaksperians, supports Mr. Bellew here. Whether they will accept his most ingenious argument, tracing this very copy into the possession of the Mr. Hales, the Oxford scholar, who is recorded to have once stood up in argument against Ben Jonson, Suckling, and others, in favour of Shakspeare's learning and originality remains to be seen. To us it seems well deserving of attention, and to bear upon its front a strong stamp of authenticity.

It is not a little interesting to notice that, since the first draught of this review was written, Mr. Bellew has been so fortunate as to discover evidence directly connecting the Florio "Montaigne" with Mr. Hales. The following letter will best explain Mr. Bellew's important discovery:

I am glad to inform you that, through the courtesy of the authorities at Eton College, I have been enabled to inspect the Eton Register, and also the Bursar's Accounts during the time that the "ever-memorable John Hales" was connected with Eton, i.e., 1613 to 1656. In these volumes I have found a number of his autographs, and taken tracings of them. Having also taken tracings of the Marginal Notes, &c., in the Museum copy of Florio, I have thus been enabled to compare the two handwritings, and am glad to report that the result has fulfilled my anxious hopes. I think I may affirm with the greatest confidence that the marginal notes in Florio's "Montaigne" are in the handwriting of John Hales, of Eton.

To every Shaksperian scholar this discovery will prove interesting, because it strengthens the credit given to the authenticity of the poet's autograph, inasmuch as it may now be assumed that, after Shakspeare's death, John Hales sought and gained possession of the volume on account of its having belonged to him and containing his autograph. Hence Hales's own marginal notes and classical quotations, in a volume which, for Shakspeare's sake, he prized.

I propose shortly to publish facsimiles of the handwritings in the Eton Registers and Florio's "Montaigne," for the satisfaction of those who are interested in this subject.

J. M. BELLEW.

We regret that we must pass over many very interesting topics which Mr. Bellew has introduced and discussed; but if we notice them at all, it must be on some future occasion. For the present we can but refer to one point more, and that because it has a special connection with an event which ought to take place next year. No true admirer of Shakspeare will have forgotten that 1864 will bring with it the tercentenary anniversary of Shakspeare's birth. The exact date of his birth has not and, probably, never will be discovered, but the registry of his baptism bears date the 26th of April, 1564. The last celebration of this kind took place in 1769, when those proceedings and ceremonies took place which Garrick very properly termed his "foolish hobby-horse." Who has not laughed at the ridiculous absurdities of that preposterous celebration? Wise old Samuel Johnson, who hated folly in any shape, and had a keen sense of humour, sternly refused to allow his friendship for Garrick to beguile him into making a fool of himself on that occasion; but Boswell, as we might be sure, was there, and took his part in the day's mummeries, wearing a hat labelled "Corsica Boswell." No one would desire to see the follies of those three days repeated; but every lover of Shakspeare will be unwilling to let the occasion pass by without paying homage to his memory by observing this tercentenary anniversary in a proper and becoming manner. It is, therefore, high time that all who feel interested in this matter should begin to bestir themselves; for we hear that already a scheme has been set on foot for celebrating the occasion at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and that the managers of the Adelphi and Haymarket Theatres, and the Committee of the Dramatic College are making all the necessary arrangements. Of course there can be no objection to any amount of jollification in honour of the occasion at the Crystal Palace and under these auspices; but it is clear that the great celebration ought to be held at Stratford, and we trust that persons will speedily be found to take the initiative in the arrangements, whose names will be a sufficient guarantee that the follies and absurdities of Garrick's "hobby" will not be repeated. It is clear that no great proportion of the general population of London can go down to Stratford to a celebration, and if they did so, the little town might be seriously inconvenienced to accommodate them. Let the *fête* at the Crystal Palace take place by all means, and let Messrs. Webster and Buckstone, with their excellent coadjutors, do all that lies in their power to do honour to the occasion, as well as draw grist to the Crystal Palace mill; but Stratford must be in other hands. The flower of British literature should there be represented by British poetry, the British drama, and the Shaksperian stage. The names of Tennyson, Aytoun, Martin, Dickens, Thackeray, Disraeli, and Bulwer should not be absent from the roll. Among Shaksperian critics of tried value and high repute we should hope to see Dyce, Halliwell, Staunton, Madden, Oxenford, and Tomlins; whilst, from the actors, the list would be imperfect were either Kean, Phelps, Fechter, Creswick, or Sullivan to be missing. These are the stamp of men by whom the Stratford Tercentenary Celebration of 1864 should be conducted, if it is to be fitly done; but in order to secure their co-operation a committee should at once be formed to organise the machinery and do the work. Who will see to this?

THE SCIENCE OF TRUTH.

Philosophy; or the Science of Truth. By JAMES HAIG, M.A.
London: Saunders and Otley. pp. 303.

THIS BOOK has been a long time coming to us; we are, however, able to give it welcome now that it has at last arrived. Metaphysics are not much valued in this day, for what are called practical studies leave no time for anything else; but nothing can be more apparent to those who have become really awake and alive to the intense struggle towards truth taking place in their own minds, than that every kind of experimental philosophy is in itself unsatisfactory. It must be so; the spirit searches all these things in the hope of finding a reflex of itself, but it has not found it in this age of ours; we have become materialists, we have besotted ourselves with an interminable thing that knows no Sabbath, and we call it science. But it is only a Circe-sty of matter disintegrated, whereby we bring down the great cosmogony again to chaos. We gain a victory or two over wind and water and the unseen spirit of the air, sending it post upon wires to babble gossip to the antipodes; and we boast very loudly of the subjugation of nature and the direction of forces. But does any conscientious man really feel that he has gained a victory on this account, or that he can get out of it any cause of joy? No; his tongue in public is magniloquent, but when there is no human face before him to applaud with witless sympathy these hollow pretences, what is then the verdict of the mighty and unquenchable spirit within him? why, it will have none of it. This paraphernalia of learning—this lofty and Titanic science, dwindles to an absolutely useless nullity, and the flight that Plato so grandly images as "a flight of the alone to the alone" has to be begun in nakedness, ignorance, and terror. The Soul learns thus late, at an hour of energies overspent, that in gaining the whole world he has lost, or at least, *not found*, his own soul.

To probe the adyta of the human spirit is the function and business of metaphysics. It is therefore that we welcome Mr. Haig, for it is this task he has addressed himself to with great zeal, and with no small success, for there are some bran-new thoughts in his book—thoughts which, we fear, in the present state of philosophy, cannot

by any means be brought to a fair trial, nor to anything like a general acceptance, but which are no less valuable on that account. Mr. Haig has no idea of compromise; he is fully conscious that he directly antagonizes the wise ones of Westminster; he says so in plain English, and he sounds the charge with so unmistakable a trumpet that his readers must either agree with him, treat him with contempt, or make themselves ready to battle. It has been found easier to take the first of these courses, with what justice, however, we shall soon have occasion to see.

Mr. Haig's postulate is as simple as can well be imagined, namely, that "Knowledge does exist;" and he adds what very few will deny in words, but what we almost all of us deny in practice, that it is to be sought in the spirit of truth, with self-abasement and in humility of heart. Every assertion implies knowledge. If we even assert a negative we by so doing admit the postulate. So that if we deny his postulate, "Knowledge does exist," we admit the postulate by so doing. Three things follow from granting the existence of knowledge. First, that a thing able to know exists, *i. e.* a mind. Secondly, that a knowable thing exists, *i. e.* a thing. Thirdly, that a sign to express the knowledge exists, *i. e.* a word. Metaphysicians have frequently found themselves compelled to admit that words are living vital things. Milton, in that famous passage of his "Areopagitica," driven on by that spirit of a poet-seer, which, indwelling in him, at last built up that great epic (*ἔπος*) word of "Paradise," to which whole nations of busiest men have stopped to listen, reached a similar thought when he said, "for books are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a progeny of life in them to be as active as that soul was whose progeny they are." Now books alone of human things seem to partake of immortality. All other flowers that spring from human art, intellect, and industry, perish in the cycle of seasons and seasonable years; but a good book is an amaranth whose splendid petals grow brighter in Time's orbit, and are burnished by the sun of perpetuity. Such books are only coils of language, and borrow their immortality from words. Although poets and certain metaphysicians have perceived this singular characteristic of words, no one, so far as we know, has ever brought the fact into such prominence or deduced so practical a use from it as Mr. Haig has done.

At first it may sound startling to say that we can have no knowledge without a word to express it. The experience which animals of the higher orders acquire, and the instinct which they exhibit seem to contradict the assertion. Montaigne was led to conclude that animals reason, from observing a dog where three roads met, try two with his nose and dash down the third without waiting to try it, making sure his master must have gone that way. Animals dream, and dreaming implies a revival of an experience which resembles knowledge. Again, it does not appear to be necessary to the existence of knowledge that a power of expression should co-exist with it; for what is called a facility of expression is seldom found accompanying profound thought. This is, however, only an appearance. Facility of expression depends upon copiousness, and is more a matter of memory than thought. Great thinkers are always remarkable for clearness and precision of language, though they may almost invent a new language of their own, and become exceedingly uncouth and unartistic on that account, as Kant has done. Clear thought and the power to make words convey it are, we believe, never separated. The one power being given, you may predicate the other. The world may not be able to understand it, and the thinker may have no power to explain his language; but as sure as he is a thinker his language does express his meaning, if any body is competent to receive it.

Johnson in a rough way defines "to think" as "to have ideas; to compare terms or things." The verb "to know" is similar to the Greek *γινώσκω* and *γινώσκω*—*γινώ* being the root; Latin, *nosco*; French, *connaître*. It means to perceive, to mark; whilst *ἰδέναι* is to know by reflexion or absolutely. A passage has been quoted from Aristotle which just establishes this distinction (Anal. Post. i. 9, 5)—*χαλεπὸν ἔστι τὸ γινώσκειν εἰ οὐδὲν ἢ μὴ*. "Tis hard to perceive whether he knows or not." If we go on from this to the verb "to note," or the substantive "a note," we establish the same thing. Note is a mark by which a thing is known (*γνωτόν*), or a token which stands for it; so that a thing known is a note (*γνωτόν*), and a word is a note or a thing known. "To mark" is another word for the same thing; it means to know by a mark, or to take note. It follows from all this that language is notation, and Mr. Haig says that all words are numbers. "As all numbers are general terms, so I say all general terms are numbers."

We cannot go into this point fully, but we should like Mr. Haig to reconsider what he has written about words being verbal units, whilst numbers are arithmetical units. Both words and numbers are *notes* truly enough, but words are much more comprehensive notes than numbers are. Numbers take no account of anything but numerical quantity. Even the notes of music do something more than this. But words, which are "the sweet music of speech," are full of colour and of quality, in addition to quantity, and embrace everything that may be known by man. In fact, if words be only verbal numbers, then Mr. Haig's tripartite division of knowledge, of which the "word or sign" forms the third member, would fall almost to a foolish and useless division, instead of being, as we think it, a beautiful discovery, and one of great promise.

Notation, then, is one of the three members of knowledge, and it is because no animal, so far as we are aware, possesses this power that no animal but man has, properly speaking, knowledge. There is no

progress possible for them. We are able then to define man better than Plato did, as "a plumeless biped with risibility," by saying that he can invent signs of knowledge or set his mark upon knowledge in a note; and this note enables him to advance to another note or thing known; so that his progress, if he were faithful, might be infinite. The human eye can only be directed to one thing at a time. The human mind is similar. It is necessary, in consequence of this, that it should represent its ideas in the abbreviated form of a sign before it can work with them. It must note them before they can be digested as matter of mental reflection. The framers of the collect for the second Sunday in Advent intuitively meant this when they wrote "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest," as describing the mental progress required to obtain a mastery in Scripture. It follows that the process of thought is strikingly analogous to an algebraic process, only that here we work with signs of things known instead of signs of things unknown; and this establishes the clear distinction between verbal units and arithmetical units, though at the same time it shows their analogy.

Chapter IV. on Words, as "the problem of philosophy," is very valuable, although we have shown that we differ as to the numerical value of words which Mr. Haig endeavours to establish from his first postulate. Chapter V. on Number, Time, and Space, is also very masterly. We are glad to find that Mr. Haig has felt with ourselves that Kant is utterly in error upon this point when he makes time and space "necessary forms of all pure cognition," and says that they must be assumed *a priori*. Chapter VII., on Induction and Deduction, is beyond price for all those who have at any time mystified themselves with the foolery (we cannot dignify it with a higher name) which Mill and the *Westminster* Reviewers have heaped up on that topic. However, we have no space to deal with these points here. But for all who wish for a most suggestive and powerful thinker to help them to peep under this veil of Isis, we know of no one more fit for the office than the sagacious author of this book. He is not inferior to any of the men who have gone before and cleared out an arable spot in the forest of metaphysics to be their freehold and peculium for ever. Mr. Haig is a generous opponent, and conducts his polemics in a gentle spirit, with a grand humility, and a great readiness to acknowledge ability and merit; but polemics are polemics; and we feel desirous to have another book from Mr. Haig which shall omit all about Mill, Whewell, Herschel, Spencer, and Bain, and, sinking individual names, shall treat only of Eternal Truth. Mr. Haig must not be deterred from this, although he may have found no response in press or public to this hard-thought, hard-wrought effort of his. We venture boldly to tell him that he can do a great service to his fellow-men, and that, so far as in him lies, he must try to do it. He is in duty bound to do it. We of the world may be all too foolish to see it, and we may, as our wont is, laugh at and insult everything that is better and higher than ourselves. But this is nothing to the man who has a gift. The large pearl must grow to a pearl, even though some drunken or lewd woman waste and dissolve it as of old in a cup of wine. A good book lives for ever. Words, according to Mr. Haig's own teaching, are living things, factors in the very life of knowledge. We look, then, for an immortal thing from James Haig, touching, according to his own motto, the very gist and "knowledge of truth," the *πιστήμη τῆς ἀληθείας*.

THE LIFE OF SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS.

The Life of General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L. From his Notes, Conversations, and Correspondence. By S. W. FULFORD. London: John Murray, 1863. 8vo. pp. 431.

WE ARE PRESENTED in this volume with the life of one who was in every respect entitled to the name of a soldier and a gentleman—a man distinguished among his fellows by a clear head and warm heart, and who conferred upon his country, during a long and active lifetime, the benefit of services neither few nor unimportant.

The late Sir Howard Douglas was the son of a great naval hero during the American war, Sir Charles Douglas, and who greatly distinguished himself by his skill and bravery against the foe at home and abroad. It was he who suggested to Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood to cut the line of the French squadron under De Grasse in two by piercing his centre. The bold manœuvre succeeded, and the French were defeated.

Howard Douglas was born at Gosport on the 23rd of January, 1776. At an early age he was left an orphan, and placed under the guardianship chiefly of his aunt, Mrs. Baillie, a most excellent woman, and to whom he was greatly attached. Howard, from the time he could walk and talk, was a manly little fellow; he was proud of his father's exploits, and resolved when quite a boy that he should become a sailor. At Musselburgh, where his aunt was then residing, his pastimes were in constructing mimic fleets of ships. He was sent to the grammar-school, "but his chief study was still the same, and he spent every leisure hour on the lake at Fisher Row, where he formed intimacies with fisher lads, and afterwards with youths belonging to the vessels that frequented the port. Hence he became so initiated in seamanship that he could manage a fishing-boat or a ship's yawl, and often made his escape to sea in one of these crafts to the great alarm of his aunt and dominie."

It was the wish of Howard's father that he should be educated for

the navy, but his guardians ruled otherwise, and the lad was sent to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was at this time better acquainted with navigation than Euclid, the consequence was that when he went up to his examination he was "plucked." The mortification of that hour he never forgot. But young Howard was not to sink into inactivity by a first repulse. He had courage; tried again, and the boy of thirteen three weeks afterwards, presented himself to the examiners and passed. "Six weeks more found him at the head of the mathematical class, and he obtained such proficiency, that, Dr. Hutton always told any boy in difficulty to 'go to Douglas.'" His studies at Woolwich were more than creditable to him. He was a favourite with the professors, while his bold and fearless nature made him admired by the cadets. He obtained his commission as Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and had a command in the north of England, where his attention to duty and practical suggestions to the general of the district for educating troops of the line and merchant-seamen as gunners, met a warm response from General Balfour, the officer in question. Thus, Tynemouth, his station, when an invasion of the French was apprehended, he placed in a good state of defence. When not in barracks the young lieutenant was on the water, adding to his knowledge of seamanship. In 1795 he was ordered to take charge of a detachment of troops, with women and children, and proceed to Quebec. The vessel was wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland, on an uninhabited island. Many lives were lost; but it was due to his calmness, presence of mind, and resources in the midst of dangers, aggravated by mutiny, that the whole party did not perish. The sufferings of sailors, soldiers, women, and children, on this occasion were intense. His nautical reputation now acquired for him an employment of the very kind he could have wished. The authorities of Quebec put him in command of a cruiser to look after a French squadron, reported to be scouring the coast of Newfoundland. He executed the task appointed him with his usual ability and dispatch, returned in a short time to allay the fears of the Canadians, and received the thanks of the local Government for having undertaken so difficult a service. In 1797 he was ordered to Upper Canada, and next we find him mediating with the Cherokees, yachting on the lakes, plunging into primeval forests, hunting with Indians, capturing rattlesnakes, and seeking adventure and information in every direction.

In 1798 family changes recalled Lieutenant Douglas to England, and he had to rough it home in a small brig laden with timber. During a squall, when the captain was asleep, and the mate drunk, he took command of the brig, and saved her from foundering. The captain had previously discovered that he was both a valuable help and a pleasant companion.

He felt all the animation of high spirits in the flush of youth, and could spin a yarn of a quality to make the fore-castle stare, while he sang all Dibdin's songs, and danced a hornpipe. His qualifications in sailcraft would have rated him A.B. in any ship afloat; for he could haul, reef, and steer, heave the log and cast the lead, make points and gaskets, form grummetts, splice the main brace, mend ropes of the running rigging with the long splice, and the standing rigging with the short; make all kinds of knots, whether reef or single and double bend, close hitch or bowling knots; and point ropes with unequalled neatness. His friends well remember how he gloried in these accomplishments when his literary and scientific attainments received no allusion, and he said nothing of the productions which had been translated into every language of Europe.

Lieutenant Douglas had not been long in England before he fell under the yoke of matrimony, but, according to his biographer, the yoke must have been light and a happy one to bear. In the chapter entitled "Training Generals" it will be seen how much Lieutenant, now Captain Douglas, had to do with the Royal Military College, established at High Wycombe. It was at a time when military science was at its lowest ebb in England that Howard Douglas turned out the men who were to be the lieutenants of Wellington, and who won for him the testimony which the Duke so characteristically expressed—"Douglas is a d—d clever fellow!"

We next find Colonel Douglas as Assistant-Quartermaster-General with Sir John Moore at Corunna, when he was present at the retreat; afterwards he is seen at Walcheren making observations on the effect of cannon-balls on fortifications. He is then ordered to the Peninsula, where, as subordinate to Lord Wellington in Galicia, he rendered important services, and in no small degree contributed to the disasters of the French army in Spain. His administration of the stores placed at his disposal, and his influence with the Spanish generals, guerilla chiefs, and the peasantry gave him no small notoriety. Indeed, during this period he appears to have been as popular as Lord Wellington himself, was received with applause in every Spanish town and city, fêted by municipalities, received hospitably by the clergy, and, in his visits to the religious establishments, entertained by monks and embraced by nuns as one of the liberators of Spain—the nuns in gratitude presenting him with a toe or a finger torn from the mummy of a patron saint. The incidents of his military life in Spain will well repay perusal, so much do they partake of romance and chivalry. He was present at the siege of Burgos. Had his advice as an officer of artillery been adopted by the Commander-in-Chief, it is probable that that place would have fallen. At all events, Wellington, at the close of a fruitless and sanguinary siege, said to his staff, in the moment of disaster, "Douglas was right; he was the only man who told me the truth." The fact is that it was Douglas who, at the risk of his life, ventured

near enough to the fortified town to take note of its strength and weakness. The advice he gave his chief was characterised by his usual clear-sightedness and modesty. His mission completed in Spain, he was sent home again to prepare "young generals." We are disposed to think that General Sir Howard Douglas, in an unpretending way, has done more to raise a scientific army in England than any other man—and a scientific navy too. Fifty years ago our frigates and liners had no better gunners than boys in possession of a small gun of the calibre of the eighth of an inch on the night of a King's birthday. Sir Howard was often ashamed of our naval broadsides. No allowance was made for the roll of the vessel. In fact, in some engagements at sea our gunners might have been, for the matter of aim, blind men. The point was to fire—fire fast, and slay a dolphin if no better object was in the way. More water than blood was scattered in our wars with the French. It is due to General Sir Howard Douglas that naval gunnery and gunnery in general has taken a more scientific and effective direction. As an author on engineering subjects, and as an inventor, his praise has been for many years in every scientific man's mouth. We believe that the gunnery school of the *Excellent* is due to him. He was quick in observation, and passed no opportunity of turning his observations in all parts of the world to practical account. He made military notes, he sketched, took into his practical glance the width of a river, scanned the depth of a ford, could calculate the dimensions and cost of a military bridge. Passing through a country he could estimate its resources for military purposes, where an army could march and be provisioned, and where one would be starved and lost. His treatises on naval gunnery and fortifications are text-books in Europe, having been translated into every European tongue. His modesty was equal to his ingenuity. Wellington and all his contemporaries testified to his accuracy and resources. He was never at a loss in any emergency. As governor of New Brunswick he gave the utmost satisfaction. As Lord High Commissioner for the Ionian Islands, though there greatly opposed by an anti-English party, he was enabled to carry great reforms and passed the celebrated "Douglas Code." He left the Ionian Islands with the regret of all parties. Here he had a most difficult part to play. He was decided, but just; and by the temperance and good sense of his rule conciliated even his enemies. The esteem in which he was held by different administrations who consulted him in grave cases, respecting fortifications and coast-defences must have been flattering to the veteran. He always wrote with decision, but with moderation and precision. His opinion with regard to iron ships and armour clad ships is well known, and we are not aware that any recent experiments have militated against his views in general. Nevertheless, we would refer to Mr. Fullom's volume for the various *pros* and *cons* on this interesting and intricate question. He sat in Parliament for Liverpool, and when he spoke on naval and military questions, was always listened to with patience and attention, because he always spoke sensibly.

It would be easy to extend this notice, and to show the esteem and respect which always attend the steps of a wise and good man; but for further details we must refer the reader to Mr. Fullom's volume, which appears to have been a labour of love, with that preference for his subject which may sometimes pass over individual imperfections, but which at the same time has a thorough appreciation of individual excellence. We have read through the volume with great pleasure. Here and there an imperfection is visible, due to all biographical works. We are quite certain, however, that Mr. Fullom's work will be read with great interest, and that the memory of General Sir Howard Douglas through his work will always stand high in the estimation of Englishmen.

Of Mr. Fullom himself we have but to observe that he is identical with the Mr. Fullom who has recently *not* distinguished himself by his unfounded charge of plagiarism against Miss Braddon. The literary connection between this gentleman and the "house of Douglas" is apparently not of recent date, for "The Man of the World" (the novel which is *not* like "Lady Audley's Secret") was dedicated by its author "To General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., G.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., one of England's foremost soldiers, and equally distinguished in science and literature."

A GOOD JUDGE OF AUSTRALIA.

Reminiscences of Thirty Years' Residence in New South Wales and Victoria. With a Supplementary Chapter on Transportation and the Ticket-of-leave System. By R. THERRY, Esq., late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co. pp. 514.

OF THOSE WHO SPEND THEIR LIVES in the practice of what are called the liberal professions, none occupy positions more likely to teach the science of human nature more exhaustively than the judges do. The practising attorney gets a minuter insight into the petty details of business, and the little motives of interest and of knavery which actuate those who resort to him; the medical man, for his part, is permitted to penetrate into secrets which are kept sedulously hidden from the rest of the world; the priest (even the Protestant priest) becomes the repository of griefs which from all others are treasured up as mysteries; but to the occupant of the Bench, if he be a wise and good-hearted man, a field of observation is opened far wider and more extensive than any of these. Before him is brought for decision almost every kind of controversy that can arise

between man and man—the murderer to answer for his brother's life, the thief for his neighbour's property, the wrong-doer who has defrauded another in the way of business, the husband or the wife who has broken the marriage vow, and in the investigation of these cases and the examination of the witnesses brought to bear upon them, the observant man will be able to study every phase which human vice, aye, and even human virtue, are capable of assuming. In one of his most charming works, *De Balzac*, the great master of moral anatomy, thus describes a man who had passed through this discipline. "His face was not naturally pale, but it wore the pallor which the cares, the disappointments, and the disgusts of life leave behind them. It was deeply furrowed by thought, and by that habitual compression which is common to men whose duties compel them to be reserved; yet very often it was lighted up by those peculiar smiles which belong to men who, in turn, believe in everything and believe in nothing—men accustomed to view everything and hear everything without astonishment, and to penetrate the abysses which self-interest opens in human hearts." The author of the book before us has pursued the career which we have described, and the book itself is a practical illustration of the principles which we have been laying down.

A residence in Australia of nearly thirty years' duration should of itself afford a good title to be listened to on the subject of life in that colony; but Mr. Therry has, after practising at the bar, successively filled the offices of Attorney-General, Resident Judge of Port Philip, and Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. From this last office he has recently retired to enjoy, whilst yet in the full vigour of a bright unclouded intellect, the leisure which his long and useful labours so richly deserve. The first-fruits of that labour he has consecrated to the compilation of this interesting volume, at the same time a record of his experience and a compendious history of the colony during the important period of his residence in it. We should mention at once that this book is not technical, as books by lawyers too frequently are; neither is it a mere collection of professional anecdotes and bar stories. The staple of the book is good solid historical and statistical matter, with which, however, the old judge has judiciously blended just as much of his professional experience (especially of that kind which is peculiar to a colony founded on a penal settlement) as will serve to render it very interesting reading to the general reader.

Mr. Therry left England for Australia, to practice at the Colonial bar, in 1829. Before that, he had fulfilled the honourable position of reporter for the *Morning Chronicle* in the galleries of the British Parliament. More than one judge has begun active life in the same way. We believe that one of Mr. Therry's contemporaries in "the gallery" was Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, the founder, and present editor of the *Art Journal*. It was during this period of his career, and in the exercise of his duties as a reporter, that Mr. Therry became acquainted with Mr. Canning, who confided to him the task of editing his "speeches." He relates, by way of illustrating the anxiety which Canning evinced in satisfying his highly cultivated taste for composition, that, on the morning of the publication of his celebrated speech on the affairs of Portugal, in 1826, he was awoke at three o'clock by a King's messenger, from Downing-street, with a note from Mr. Canning, marked "*Immediate*." It only contained a sentence, "Be careful that in printing Spain with the Indies, *With the Indies* be printed within inverted commas, and in italics. G. C."

The first thing which seems to have struck Mr. Therry, on his arrival in New South Wales, was the extreme severity of the discipline exercised upon the criminals. "The uncontrolled use of the lash was resorted to as an incessant and almost sole instrument of punishment, and, too often, those who inflicted this degrading punishment regarded themselves as irresponsible agents, and kept no record of their darkest deeds. When the lash had done its worst, the scaffold was called in to aid." With what result this aid was lent may be gathered from the fact that, in the years 1826-7-8 one person out of every thousand of the inhabitants of the penal colonies (then 50,000) was annually executed upon the scaffold, whilst, at the same time, when the laws of the mother country were still very Draconian, the proportion of persons capitally executed was one in 200,000. The condition of the unfortunates who were shut up in Norfolk Island (which, by all accounts, must have been a realisation of hell upon earth), seems to have deeply moved the compassion of Mr. Therry. He quotes the account of the Island given by Bishop Ullathorne, who visited it on a missionary errand, in 1835. It was then tenanted only by that most horrible of all associations of human beings, a *populus virorum*.

Their deep depravity had become a proverb even in New South Wales. So perverse was their language that, in their dialect, *evil* was literally called *good*—and *good*, *evil*; the well-disposed man was branded *wicked*, whilst the leader in monstrous vice was styled *virtuous*. The human heart seemed inverted, and the very conscience reversed. So indifferent had life become to them, that murders were committed in cold blood; the murderer afterwards declaring that he had no ill-feeling against his victim, but that his sole object was to obtain his own release. Lots were even cast; the man on whom it fell committed the deed—his comrades being witnesses—with the sole view of being taken for a time from the scenes of their daily miseries to appear in the Court at Sydney, although, after the execution of their comrade, they knew they should be remanded to their former haunts of wretchedness. So notorious had this fact at last become, that it was made the ground of a legislative enactment, providing for the trial of criminals by special commission upon the island; after which the atrocities alluded to were of less frequent occurrence, though they could not be altogether abated. To men so situated, life was one scene of blank despair.

Mr. Therry never visited this "Inferno" in person, but he had frequent opportunities of seeing some of its unhappy inhabitants.

At the trial of some convicts who had escaped from the Island, piratically boarded a ship, and would have escaped but for the bravery of the captain and crew, who retook the vessel and brought the convicts back in irons, some witnesses were brought from the Island. They could really have known nothing of the transaction, and were only summoned by their fellows in misery "to give them a spell from the Island."

Never can the dismal appearance of these witnesses be erased from the memory of those who saw them in the witness-box. Some of them had been two or three years upon the island. Their sunken glazed eyes, deadly-pale faces, hollow fleshless cheeks, and once manly limbs, shrivelled and withered up as if by premature old age, created a thrill of horror amongst the bystanders. They were all under thirty-five years of age. They swore what they knew not of, and cared not what they swore. Of these six or seven witnesses there was not one who had not from time to time undergone the punishment of 1000 lashes each and upwards. They were as little reclaimable by the lash as if so many drops of water had been poured upon their backs. They looked less like human beings than the shadows of gnomes that had risen from their sepulchral abode. What man ever was or ever could be reclaimed under such a system as this? Who can say in reference to such a system that the language pronounced with fearful energy by Cavenagh, one of that class, upon his trial, is devoid of truth, "When I landed here I had the heart of a man in me, but you have plucked it out and planted the heart of a brute in its stead."

Even in the streets of Sydney, proofs were not wanting of that terrible system of persecuting all humanity out of a man against which Victor Hugo has offered so magnificent a *plaidoyer* in "Les Misérables."

The Sydney hospital, well-situated, was in a line with the prisoners' barracks and at a short distance from them (about 300 yards). In an inclosed yard of these barracks, shut out from the public road by a very high brick wall, flogging was administered. A band of from ten to twenty were daily at one period marched into this yard to be flogged. As I passed along the road about eleven o'clock in the morning there issued out of the prisoners' barracks a party consisting of four men, who bore on their shoulders (two supporting the head and two the feet) a miserable convict, writhing in an agony of pain—his voice piercing the air with terrific screams. Astonished at the sight, I inquired what this meant, and was told it was "only a prisoner who had been flogged, and who was on his way to the hospital!" It often took the sufferer a week or ten days after one of these lacerations before he was sufficiently recovered to resume his labour; and I soon learned that what I had seen was at that period an ordinary occurrence.

The social law of taboo, which divided the "convict" blood from those who claimed to be "pure merinos," was in full force when Mr. Therry arrived in Australia. It still exists in a less intense form in the colonies; for the slightest suspicion of convict extraction or even connection, will as completely exclude a person from what is called "society" in Sydney, as the faintest tinge of black blood in New Orleans or Richmond. Mr. Therry, with shrewd common sense, points out some awkward consequences which might possibly ensue from the too strict application of this principle. "Tried by such a test," says he, "a most estimable man, a late Cabinet Minister of England, and through a long and useful public life the representative of one of the finest counties in England, would have been deemed unfit for admission to a Sydney ball; and a late very learned and eminent bishop would have been a *tabooed* member of the 'upper circle' of Sydney at this period, because they both happened to have near relations who, by their misconduct, brought disgrace, not on these excellent and eminent persons, but on themselves."

Mr. Therry gives a brief, but interesting sketch, of the governors who presided over New South Wales during the present century. At the beginning of the century the governor was Capt. Hunter, a naval officer. We are told that, in his time, the marriage ceremony fell into neglect, and that a hundred acres of land were bought with a hogshead of rum. To him succeeded Captain King, the founder of the Norfolk Island settlement. "His temper," Mr. Therry tells us, "was irascible and wayward." Then came Bligh, formerly celebrated as the Captain of the *Bounty*, who by his harshness and despotic conduct drove the crew of that vessel to mutiny. Although twenty years had elapsed since that catastrophe, Bligh had abated none of his offensive insolence, and in consequence of his treatment of Mr. Macarthur (the gentleman to whom Australia is indebted for the improvement of the breed of sheep and the introduction of Spanish and English stocks), there was a colonial mutiny upon a larger scale than that of the *Bounty*, and Bligh was recalled in disgrace. The next governor was Macquarie, whose merits are summed up in these words, that "he found a garrison and a gaol, and left the broad and deep foundations of an empire;" and then came Sir Thomas Brisbane. When Mr. Therry arrived, the governor was Lieut.-general Darling.

Our author gives some interesting sketches of convicts then in the colony, whose crimes have become historical. Here are three of the Cato-street Conspirators—Strange, Wilson, and Harrison:

Strange still survives: he was for many years chief constable of the Bathurst district, and was then the terror of bushrangers. His career in the colony showed that the sparing of his life was a humane and well-bestowed act of clemency by the Crown. He was rewarded by the Colonial Government for having captured several of those daring disturbers of the peace, often after a severe personal conflict with them. The reckless disregard of danger, that in a bad cause made him an apt instrument for the deed that doomed him to transportation, when engaged in a good and righteous one made him an invaluable constable. Strange obtained a ticket of leave soon after his arrival from Sir T. Brisbane, for capturing in a single-handed struggle Robert Story, the notorious bushranger of his time, and many other marauders of less note. If it were known that "the Cato-street chief" (the name by which as chief constable he was known) was in search of the plunderers who then prowled along the roads, they fled from the district, and his name was quite "a tower of strength" to the peaceable portion of the community. At the present time, he is the head of a

patriarchal home on the banks of the Fish River at Bathurst, surrounded by children and grandchildren, all industrious persons, in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence. Wilson was also for some time an active and brave constable under Strange. On obtaining the indulgence of a ticket of leave he married, and became the fashionable tailor of the district. The signboard over his shop contained a correct description in announcing him "Wilson, tailor, from London." Of course the name of Cato-street, the last place of his abode, was suppressed.

With Harrison, the Life Guardsman, I came into frequent contact afterwards in the Court of Requests. He was a gaunt muscular man, upwards of six feet in height, with large black eyes starting from his head, and thick jet-black hair hanging in profusion over a pale and rather forbidding visage. In appearance he was the very impersonation of a conspirator, fit to have been enrolled under Catiline. He was the principal baker in the town of Bathurst at the time I visited it, and in his conduct there gave no symptoms of the ferocity his countenance and the part assigned him in the meditated massacre indicated. He loved to litigate before me in cases against his customers, who complained that his bills displayed great skill in addition, but that they also showed he had been but very imperfectly acquainted with reduction. He was a man of feeble intellect, to which he was indebted, as expressly intimated in the commutation of his sentence, for his life being spared. A prominent and perilous post was to have been his in the perpetration of the massacre, and the rising of the citizens which Thistlewood expected would follow from it. A part of the wicked work assigned to him was to go with Wilson, after the massacre, to Knightsbridge Barracks, with which as a Life Guardsman he was well acquainted, and to fling a fireball into the straw-shed. He became, nevertheless, abroad, a well-conducted man and an industrious baker.

Thurtell's accomplice, Hunt, was also in the colony, and was still alive, a comparatively prosperous man, when Mr. Therry left the colony in 1859. "His conduct in the colony was correct and even meritorious. So unobtrusive and humble was his demeanour, as if every moment he was abashed and sensible of the great crime he had committed, that he was not even once annoyed or taunted with a reference to it." Mr. Therry had also an opportunity of studying the celebrated Tawell, before that eminent Quaker perpetrated the crowning atrocity of his life. Tawell was transported to Australia for forging and uttering a bill for 1000*l*.

On obtaining partial exemption from convict discipline he became the principal druggist, and had the showiest shop of that kind in Sydney when I arrived there. After a prosperous career he sold his business to a respectable chemist (the late Mr. Foss), it is stated, for 14,000*l*. This sum he judiciously invested in buildings and other pursuits of profit. For nearly two years Tawell occupied the house opposite to mine in Sydney, which gave me almost daily opportunity then of seeing him. He struck me as being a remarkably well-conducted person. He had been once a member of the Society of Friends, he wore the broad-brimmed hat, appeared always in a neat and carefully-adjusted costume, and his whole appearance and manner impressed one with the notion of his being a very saintly personage. He always sought the society in public of persons of reputed piety. I have often met him in the street accompanied by a secretary or collector to a charitable institution, whom he assisted in obtaining contributions for benevolent objects. At one time he took up the cause of temperance in such an intemperate and silly spirit, that he ordered a punchen of rum he had imported to be staved on the wharf in Sydney, and its contents poured into the sea, saying that he would "not be instrumental to the guilt of disseminating such poison throughout the colony." At another time his zeal took an apparently religious turn. He built in Macquarie-street, Sydney, a commodious meeting-house for the Society of Friends, on the front of which was inscribed, on a large square stone inserted into the wall, some such words as—

"JOHN TAWELL
TO THE
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS."

He conveyed no title, however, to the Society to secure to them the tenure of the property. After his execution it was sold, I understood, with other portions of his estate, for the benefit of the party entitled to it under his will, the Crown having waived its right to the forfeiture of his estate.

As Attorney-General Mr. Therry was not unfrequently consulted on points of greater delicacy than difficulty:

A middle-aged person, in the apparent rank of a gentleman, stepping up to me one morning as I was leaving home, accosted me by saying, "You are the Attorney-General, sir, I believe?" I replied, "Yes." "Well, sir, I wish to know if I might get married?" was his next inquiry. "Of course," I said, "I presume you might, if you have the lady's consent and your own." "That is all right," said he; "but my case is this: my wife and I parted in London two years ago, and we mutually agreed that she might go her way through the world, and I might go mine; so I came to New South Wales, and there is now a young emigrant girl just arrived in the colony who is willing to marry me if you see no objection." I told him it was no business of mine to offer objection. He then expressed a hope I would permit him to convey what I had said as a message to the officiating minister. "By all means," I replied, "provided you take the whole message." "What more shall I tell him?" was his rejoinder. "Tell him," I said, "that, as sure as you marry the girl, you will be tried and transported; and he will get himself into trouble too." He took his leave abruptly, in manifest chagrin that he had unwisely chosen me as the confidant of his designs and his difficulties. This person did not contract a marriage in the colony; but there were many who did so in secret under similar circumstances, calculating on the immunity from detection and punishment which the impediments I have stated to the proof of the first marriage afforded.

Mr. Therry gives some interesting particulars of distinctions existing between the law of the colonies and that of the mother country. One law, which is found to work admirably in Australia, would never do here—a law to enable stockholders to mortgage the wool upon their sheep, and to make mortgages of stock without immediate delivery to the mortgagees. Mr. Therry explains that "this innovation on the strict principle of English law may be vindicated on the ground that pastoral land is only valuable for the wool it yields, or the stock it feeds. There is no money rental from the greater part of the land, as in England, where rents are applied to the payment of mortgage debts. Wool and stock may, therefore, be considered in Australia as equivalent to rent." Another alteration, in which the colony has taken a decided lead of the mother country is that which abolishes imprisonment for debt. The report of the Colonial Legis-

lature, condemning this relic of barbarism, characterises it as "a cause of unmixed evil. Without affording any additional protection to the plaintiffs, it gives a vindictive creditor the power of depriving his fellow-creditors of their right to derive benefit from the labours of their debtor, and drives that debtor, whatever be his conscientious scruples—whatever his wish to devote his energies to the payment of his debts—to the demoralising and humiliating refuge of the Insolvent Court."

Mr. Therry has many very interesting and instructive tales to tell of the effects of industry, thrift, and perseverance in the erection of colonial fortunes. His "Narrative of a Prosperous Squatter" sets forth the adventures of a "cannie" Scott who was induced to emigrate to Australia by the perusal of a book obtained from a circulating library. This took place in 1832. Arrived in the colony, he hired himself out to a squatter, and eventually became one himself. The stock upon his stations at the time the "Narrative" was written amounted to 100,000 sheep, from 7000 to 8000 head of cattle, and from 700 to 800 horses.

Mr. Therry deeply deplores and severely censures the bloody persecution which the aborigines have sustained at the hands of the white man. As usual, where the latter appears the aboriginal native is withered up like grass before a prairie fire. He narrates the circumstances of a terrible massacre of twenty-eight blacks by stock-keepers. The murder was proved to have been perpetrated in cold blood, and seven stockmen were convicted and executed for the crime. This execution caused a great deal of excitement at the time among the colonists, many of whom loudly condemned it; but Mr. Therry considers it a righteous act of justice, and we think that, so long as capital punishment is to be the award of the murderer, no right-thinking or humane person will disagree with him.

A very interesting account is given of the labours of Mr. Macarthur in laying the foundations of the great sheep-growing industry, which has done more to turn Australia into a Golconda than the "diggins" themselves. Mr. John Macarthur was a captain in the New South Wales Corps (then known as the 102nd Regiment), and arrived in the Colony in 1791. Not long afterwards, the idea forced itself upon him that Australia was a country particularly well adapted for growing the finest kinds of wool, if the proper kind of sheep could only be obtained. Therest of the colonists at that time cared little for sheep, and only cultivated animals which, like cattle, pigs, and goats, commanded a ready sale at the commissariat stores. In 1797, Mr. Macarthur obtained a small flock of Spanish merinos, and six years later he visited England, and found the woollen trade there in a state of great depression owing to the war then being carried on with Spain. Some specimens of Australian-grown wool, brought over by Mr. Macarthur, gave hopes even at that early date to some English woolstaplers that the wool trade of Australia might in time render this country "perfectly independent of Spain for a supply." This was in 1803, and in 1861 the amount of wool imported into Great Britain from Australia was 68,428,000lbs., whilst from Spain we only had the insignificant quantity of 1,268,617lbs. To Mr. Macarthur, also, Australia is indebted for the introduction of the vine, and for other valuable labours of acclimatisation, the success of which doubtless served to open the eyes of his fellow colonists to the important service which might thus be rendered to the country, and paved the way to those operations which Mr. Edward Wilson and Mr. Ledger have since been able to carry out upon a large scale. That Australia should not have taken some means of perpetuating her sense of the valuable service which has been rendered to her by this man Mr. Therry expresses his astonishment. "In a country not ungenerous to her public men," says he, "it has been to me a matter of surprise that no memorial has been yet raised in New South Wales to commemorate the name and services of John Macarthur. Statues and testimonials have been liberally awarded for services of great though less extensive benefit. In any National Gallery, in which the images of its worthiest men may be placed and preserved, an honoured pedestal should be provided for the statue of him who was the first and best benefactor of Australia."

Many questions of great importance in connection with the colony are touched upon by Mr. Therry. He is of opinion that to English emigration Australia owes her prosperity. Government, however, must lend some aid, and "for many years to come." Of the labours of Mrs. Chisholm he highly approves, and especially that part of them which is connected with the foundation of the Family Colonisation Society. On the important subject of transportation, Mr. Therry gives his verdict in favour of a return to that mode of disposing of our convicts. It must, however, be in a "new settlement"; but he does not oppose the notion of making that new settlement Western Australia, as some of the people of New South Wales have recently done. "Why," he asks, "if Western Australia is willing to receive them, should that colony be deprived of the same laborious aid to its advancement that New South Wales enjoyed formerly?" We do not think that we can conclude our notice of this excellent book better than by quoting the concluding passage of the chapter headed "Benefits of Union with England:"

The union of England and Australia hitherto has been one of great mutual benefit and reciprocal advantage. "Esto perpetua" should be the motto engraven on the heart of every inhabitant of both countries. For the civilisation she enjoys, and the prosperity she has attained, Australia is mainly indebted to England; and her highest ambition, consistent alike with duty

and her interest, should be to cherish and preserve a connection, by which she has been raised from a lowly state, and, in far less than one hundred years, elevated into a higher position in the rank of nations than other countries have achieved in several centuries of time.

To Mr. Therry's aspiration "*Esto perpetua!*" we add a cordial and sympathetic "*Amen!*"

FOREIGN TRAVEL.

Yedo and Peking; a Narrative of a Journey to the Capitals of Japan and China. With Notices of the Natural Productions, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Trades of those Countries, and other Things met with by the way. By ROBERT FORTUNE. London: John Murray. pp. 395.

Recollections of Tartar Steppes and their Inhabitants. By Mrs. ATKINSON. With Illustrations. London: John Murray. pp. 351.

A Vacation Tour at the Antipodes, through Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand. By B. A. HEYWOOD, London: Longmans. pp. 250.

THE NAME of Mr. Robert Fortune does not now make its first appearance before the public in connection with the Chinese Empire, but we believe that this is his first essay in the exploration of the equally interesting and still less known empire of Japan. In common with many other gentlemen who are interested in commercial matters, Mr. Fortune has discerned in the latter country a rich field for investigation, and has lost as little time as possible in making himself acquainted with its resources and necessities. On the 12th of October, 1860, Mr. Fortune found himself approaching the coasts of the great "Kingdom of the Origin of the Sun,"—*Zipangu*, a passenger on board the swift little barque *Marmora*, bound from China to Japan. As soon as Mr. Fortune got ashore at Nagasaki, we may be pretty sure he was soon among the gardens. "As the lower parts of the Japanese houses and shops, says he, "are open both before and behind, I had peeps of these pretty little gardens as I passed along the streets; and wherever I observed one better than the rest, I did not fail to pay it a visit. Everywhere the inhabitants received me most politely, and permitted me to examine their pet flowers and dwarf trees. Many of these places are exceedingly small, some not much larger than a good sized dining-room; but the surface is rendered varied and pleasing by means of little mounds of turf, on which are planted dwarf trees, kept clipped into fancy forms, and by miniature lakes, in which gold and silver fish and tortoises disport themselves." Is not this enough to make a botanist's mouth water? let alone when he comes to speak of the pretty little dwarf variegated bamboo and the *Cycas revoluta* azaleas. Some of the good people of Nagasaki, who are better off in the world, have gardens of somewhat larger dimensions, and in some of these Mr. Fortune met with azaleas of extraordinary size, "much larger than I had ever seen in China or in any other part of the world—the London exhibitions not excepted. One I measured was not less than forty feet in circumference."

To an enthusiastic naturalist like Mr. Fortune, Japan must be a veritable Tom Tiddler's ground. Imagine "tubs of living salamanders for sale," and fowls with "tail-feathers long and gracefully curved, and fine silky ones hung down on each side of the back," and think of the pleasure of going to market where they sold "nelumbium roots," and "a root called *gobbo*, apparently a species of *Arctium*." Whenever he gets a peep into the country Mr. Fortune is full of observation upon the botanical curiosities and novelties which he finds everywhere around him. In his opinion, the tea of Japan, which was just then coming into flower, is identical as to species with the Chinese plant, and "may have been introduced from China."

In concluding his notice of Nagasaki, Mr. Fortune says: "Although Nagasaki may never become a place of very great importance as regards trade, it will, no doubt, prove one of the most healthy stations in the East; and may one day become most valuable as a sanitarium for our troops in that quarter of the globe." Gently, good botanist! A passing acquaintance with the members of our diplomatic missions in the East may have beguiled you into a notion that you are as well qualified to talk of bayonets and cannon as of pistils and stamens; but what reason have you to suppose that our soldiers are likely to have any business at all "in that quarter of the globe?"

After leaving Nagasaki, Mr. Fortune visited Yokuhama, a great place of resort for Europeans, and the scene of that redoubtable goose-shooting expedition, where a commercial Anglo-Jew claimed the right not only to shoot Japanese geese as birds of game, but also to treat in a similar manner the native policemen who interfered with his anserine propensities. At Yokuhama the native government has provided an establishment especially for the amusement of the foreigners, and from what Mr. Fortune tells us, it seems to be very much patronised:

The Gan-ke-ro (says he) is a large building at the back of the town, erected by the Government for the amusement of foreigners. Here, dinners, suppers, and plays, can always be "got up on the shortest notice." In other respects this and the buildings in the surrounding neighbourhood are much like the tea-houses in the town of Nagasaki. Scenes of debauchery and drunkenness are common, and even murder is not infrequent. Over such matters one would willingly draw a veil; but truth must be told in order to correct the impression which some persons have of Japan—namely, that it is a very Garden of Eden, and its inhabitants as virtuous as Adam and Eve before the fall.

We really cannot see that what takes place at this place (specially

provided as it is for the resort of foreigners) affords any better example of the morals of the Japanese people than the scenes which are enacted in "Tiger Bay" and other dens at the east end of London, (frequented for the most part by foreign sailors) should be taken as samples of English morality. According to Mr. Fortune's own account, the Japanese view the proceedings of their foreign visitors at such places with something very like abhorrence and contempt; for, in a previous page, describing some caricatures for sale in a shop, he tells us that "Scenes in the Gan-ke-ro are also portrayed in a manner not particularly flattering to our habits and customs. Boisterous mirth, indulgence in wine and strong drinks, and the effects thereof upon those who are inclined to be quarrelsome, are all carefully depicted."

Mr. Fortune very gladly accepted the invitation of Mr. Alcock (now Sir Rutherford) to visit him at Yedo. By the treaties existing between Great Britain and Japan, the Government of the latter empire has consented so far to relax from its distrust of Europeans, as to permit representatives of friendly Powers, and those persons who may be specially invited by them, to visit the capital under certain restrictions. When we consider the horror which the Japanese have conceived of foreign interference, it must be admitted that this is a very great concession. We shall see how Mr. Fortune requited it. He was as much amazed at the size and beauty of the Japanese capital as all other visitors to Yedo are. We quote his account of the first view of the mighty city. Does he not here somewhat underrate the population of Yedo? Sir Rutherford Alcock and other visitors have estimated it at five millions, not two:

Leaving our horses at the foot of the hill, we ascended it by a long flight of stone steps, which were laid from the base to the summit. When we arrived at the top of the steps, we found ourselves in front of the temple and its surrounding arbours. Here we were waited upon by blooming damsels, and invited to partake of sundry cups of hot tea. But the temple, the arbours, and even our fair waiting-maids, were for the time disregarded as we gazed upon the vast and beautiful city which lay below us spread out like a vast panorama. Until now I had formed no adequate idea of the size of the capital of Japan. Before leaving China I had heard stories of its great size, and of its population of two millions; but I confess I had great doubts as to the truth of these reports, and thought it not improbable that, both as to size and population, the accounts of Yedo might be much exaggerated. But now I looked upon the city with my own eyes, and they confirmed all that I had been previously told.

Looking back to the south-west over the wooded suburb of Sinagawa from which we had just come, and gradually and slowly carrying our eyes to the south and on to the east, we saw the fair city of Yedo extending for many miles along the shores of the bay, in the form of a crescent or half-moon. It was a beautiful autumnal afternoon, and very pretty this queen of cities looked as she lay basking in the sun. The waters of the bay were smooth as glass, and were studded here and there with the white sails of fishing-boats and other native craft; a few island batteries formed a breastwork for the protection of the town; and far away in the distance some hills were dimly seen on the opposite shores. Turning from the east towards the north, we looked over an immense valley covered with houses, temples, and gardens, and extending far away almost to the horizon. A wide river, spanned by four or five wooden bridges, ran through this part of the town and emptied itself into the bay.

On the opposite side of a valley, some two miles wide and densely covered with houses, we saw the palace of the Tycoon and the "official quarter" of the city, encircled with massive stone walls and deep moats. Outside of this there are miles of wide straight streets and long substantial barn-looking buildings, which are the town residences of the feudal princes and their numerous retainers.

To the westward our view ranged over a vast extent of city, having in the background a chain of wooded hills, whose sloping sides were covered with houses, temples, and trees. A large and populous portion of Yedo lies beyond these hills, but that was now hidden from our view.

Mr. Fortune gives a ground plan of the central portion of the great city: the first we have yet met with.

The descriptions which Mr. Fortune gives of the town life are so like those of other travellers who have penetrated Japan that there is no need to quote them. It is in the pictures which he draws of the country, and especially of its botanical features that the peculiar beauties of his work must be sought:

Never in my wanderings in any other country did I meet with such charming lanes as we passed through on this occasion. Sometimes they reminded me of what I had met with in some of the country districts of England; but I was compelled, notwithstanding early prejudices, to admit that nothing in England even could be compared to them. Large avenues and groves of pines, particularly of *Cryptomeria*, were frequently met with, fringing the roads, and affording most delicious shade from the rays of the sun. Now and then magnificent hedges were observed, composed sometimes of evergreen oaks of various species, sometimes of *Cryptomeria japonica* and other evergreens. These were kept carefully clipped, and in some instances they were trained to a great height, reminding one of those hedges of holly or yew which may frequently be met with in the parks or gardens of our English nobility. Everywhere the cottages and farmhouses had a neat and clean appearance, such as I had never observed in any other part of the East. Frequently we came upon tea-houses for the refreshment of travellers; and these had little gardens and fish-ponds in their rear, of which glimpses were obtained as we rode slowly by. The scene was always changing and always beautiful—hill and valley, broad roads and shaded lanes, houses and gardens, with a people industrious, but unoppressed with toil, and apparently happy and contented.

Mr. Fortune gives a very interesting and intelligible account of the mode of dwarfing plants and trees, as practised by the Japanese and Chinese, but it is too long for quotation, and those who are curious in such matters, cannot do better than refer to the book.

After quitting Yedo, Mr. Fortune visited other parts of Japan, and made both many valuable observations and also important additions to his collections of plants, insects, shells, and other matters belonging to the domain of natural history. After a season he was anxious to visit Yedo once more, but it was not so very easy to gratify this wish. His friend, Mr. Alcock, had left the country for England,

and to visit the capital without a direct invitation from the British representative, was against the treaty. Mr. Fortune, however, applied to the American minister to allow him to visit him at Yedo, and, receiving an affirmative answer, he once more entered the capital. What makes this conduct all the worse is, that Mr. Fortune confesses to having heard that "no Englishman would be allowed to visit the city until Mr. Alcock returned," and that he was "therefore unwilling to make an application to the gentleman who had been left in charge of the legation, as he might not have the power to grant the request." If so much as this occurred to him, why did he not also consider the folly and the wickedness of requiting Mr. Alcock's kindness by an act which might have had the effect of still further embittering the Japanese against the English representatives. The feeling was already strong enough: already had the retainers of certain of the Daimios, or great lords, committed desperate outrages upon English residents, and yet Mr. Fortune, for no better motive than the enrichment of his botanical collection, deliberately, with his eyes open and with a full understanding of what he was about, committed a wilful breach of the treaty. Can it be wondered at that immediately his presence in Yedo was known, he received from the gentleman in charge of the legation, a formal notice that his violation of law had become known, and that he must retire from Yedo without delay. Mr. Fortune prints the correspondence in this matter (for he most obstinately refused to obey the order at once, and carried the matter into a correspondence), as if Mr. Myburgh, the gentleman in charge, were to blame, and not himself; but although some at home may be foolish enough, or blind enough, to view his conduct in the same light as he unfortunately does himself, we cannot think that any right-minded person will do otherwise than condemn it as most thoughtless and improper. When we remember that the repugnance to admit Europeans within their borders was by no means a normal or natural feeling with the Japanese; that it dates only from the period when, irritated and disgusted by the pride, the insolence, and the disregard of law manifested by the Roman Catholic priesthood, they rose *en masse* and swept away the intruder from the soil; it is obvious that we cannot be too careful in attempting to overcome that feeling, by showing a respect for laws and a willingness to adhere to our obligations. Such conduct as that for which Mr. Fortune endeavours to obtain our approbation, is precisely that which is most calculated to perpetuate and aggravate the feeling of repugnance which they already entertain, until it becomes absolutely insuperable.

Shortly after quitting Yedo, Mr. Fortune returned to China, where he found the war just concluded, and he took advantage of the permission accorded to him by Mr. Bruce to visit the Tartar Capital of the Celestial Empire. The description which he gives of the Imperial City does not differ very materially from those which have previously been published. He informs us, however, that on visiting the graves of the prisoners who died in captivity during the war through the ill-usage of their captors, he found that the bodies of Mr. Bowly (the special correspondent of the *Times*), and of his fellow victims, lie side by side in the small Russian cemetery, and "a headstone records their names and their sad fate." It is intended, however, he adds, to remove them to an English cemetery, as soon as a site has been granted for that purpose.

Mrs. Atkinson, the writer of "Recollections of Tartar Steppes," is the wife of Mr. Atkinson, whose travels and explorations in Asiatic Russia are already well known to the world. In her preface, she informs us that she was English governess in the family of General Mouravioff when Mr. Atkinson met her, wooed her and won her, and since that she has "accompanied him during his arduous journeys, which have lasted for six years." Happily for those who can enjoy a readable book of travel written by an intelligent and observant woman, she has not been willing to allow her separate identity to be entirely absorbed in the glory of her husband's fame, but she has had the courage to assert herself by writing a book of her own.

Mrs. Atkinson's "Recollections" may be taken as a kind of pleasant musical accompaniment to the graver matter of her husband's works. Her style is pleasant, elegant, but familiar; it assumes the form of correspondence, and we subjoin a few extracts, by way of whetting the reader's appetite for more. The following exploit might not, perhaps, be considered very feminine for a stay-at-home lady; but to one who can travel in Siberia and the Tartar Steppes, a few masculine, or perhaps Amazonian, privileges may be granted:

I must not forget to tell you that I one day shot a squirrel. I have learned to shoot pretty well, an exercise I was obliged to practise in case of an attack. I have the small rifle Mr. Tate gave me, also a shot-gun, presented to me by Mr. Astershoff whilst in Tomsk, and in my saddle I have a pair of pistols; so you see I am well armed. I saw the squirrel in the tree, and having my rifle in my hand, I raised it and shot at him; one of the Kalmuks standing by me was greatly pleased, patted me on the back, and ran down the bank to bring it; I could scarcely believe my eyes when I saw it, for I had imagined it was trying to escape. I had never shot at anything before but the target. The poor fellow came and begged of me, as a favour, that I would allow him to have it for his supper, which request was granted, on condition that the skin should be mine. These people seem not to care what they eat; whenever Mr. Atkinson shot a lynx, they always consumed it.

I gained great renown from shooting the squirrel; to say truth, I was so elated about it myself, that I formed the absurd notion of shooting a bear which had, during the night, visited our camp, but without disturbing anybody, having walked within four feet of where we were sleeping, as was evident by the traces he had left behind him. The following morning the whole party, with the exception of one man, started off to seek something for dinner, when the notion entered my head, that perhaps the bear might return; so, taking down my rifle, I placed a cap on it in readiness, and laid it near me, rejoicing in

the idea of the surprise all would exhibit at seeing the bear lying by me on their return to camp; but, to my chagrin, the monster never made his appearance. The Kalmuk who was left behind was perfectly amazed when, on asking me what I was going to do with my rifle, I answered, to shoot the bear when he came.

That the fatigues which Mrs. Atkinson underwent in accompanying her husband were such as no ordinary woman could have borne, the following passage will serve to show:

The sun was now descending fast, tingeing everything with a golden hue, while the mountains were almost lost in misty blue. There is little twilight here; as soon as the sun is down it is dark. We now commenced looking out for our beacon light, but hour after hour rolled on, and still none appeared; we now got among sand hills, made by the wind blowing it up in all directions; the men kept continually riding to the summit of these hillocks to look out for the light, but in vain.

About two o'clock in the morning I said I could not go farther without rest; I was likewise so cold that I could scarcely hold the reins of my horse, as there was a cutting wind blowing from the snow mountains. I now dismounted, trembling with cold, having nothing on me but my dress, my warm jacket having been lost that day by coming unstrapped from my saddle; they gave me a bear's skin to lie down upon, and my husband's shube to cover over me. We had about a pint of rum, which we took with us as a medicine; my husband would insist upon my taking a little, when I drank about half a wine-glass full pure, without its taking the slightest effect me, further than I felt revived. He now sat down beside me; after sitting about half an hour I began to get warm, I then dozed off for a few moments, when our guide came to say we must go on or we should be all lost; without water the horses could not proceed after the sun rose. I got up, and felt so much refreshed, that I could go on again. My husband then fastened his shube around me with his belt, and got me with some difficulty stuck on to my horse, for the shube was such an unwieldy thing; then he tied a bear's skin round himself, and away we went quite gaily, laughing at our singular costumes. Two hours more passed away, and then I found my strength begin to fail me. I dismounted and walked about a hundred paces; I again got on to my horse, and another hour passed over, when I said, "I cannot sit my horse longer," and begged they would go on and leave me, and if they found water to return and bring me some. I once more descended and walked a little distance, and again mounted. My husband now held me by the hand, in the other I kept the reins, but that was all, I had no power to guide my poor horse. We now saw a thin streak of light appear on the steppe, and knew that day was breaking. I heard the barking of several dogs; no music ever sounded so sweetly in my ears; I cheered up, grasped the reins of my horse, and rode on quite briskly; and at five, or a little after, we got to a soul belonging to a poor Moolah. I was lifted off my horse by the women, and actually carried into the yurt; they commenced rubbing my hands and feet, placed cushions and carpet for me to repose on. I asked for water, but Peter told me it was unfit to drink.

A fire was soon kindled for us. In this part of the steppe there is no wood, so the fires are made of camel or horses' dung, and an excellent one it makes. They soon prepared us tea, which I tried to drink, but could not. Having sat with the Moolah till seven, we mounted our horses and started for the yurt our Cossack had prepared for us; he had come to meet and guide us to it; it was about twelve versts farther, and glad enough I was to get there. I instantly made tea, and ate a little broiled mutton with it, I then lay down and slept; when I awoke, the sun was high in the heavens, and it was too late to think of starting that day, for we had ridden a distance of a hundred and fifty versts, without having tasted anything either solid or liquid, with the exception of the rum and water-melon, neither had the poor horses received any nourishment the whole of that time.

Whilst travelling in Tartary, Mrs. Atkinson presented her lord and master with a son and heir, and she gives a very curious and amusing account of the way she overcame the difficulties and novelties of her maternal duties:

On the second day after the child's birth, Madame Tetchinskoy asked if I should like a bath. I was enchanted, and replied yes. As it was evening, she thought I had better put it off till the morning, as there might be a little difficulty in getting hot water. As the time drew near, I looked anxiously for its coming. About eleven on the morning of the third day, she came herself in her carriage (a kind of porter's truck at a railway, drawn by a bull). On entering, she said all was ready. "What do you mean," I enquired. "Why, the bath! will you not go to it?" "Go to the bath!" I said, quite agast at the proposal. The snow was thick on the ground, and, moreover, it was piercingly cold. I had been to it once, so knew what I had to encounter. I should have had to strip in a shed, where, even in fine weather, it was unpleasant, one side being quite open to the steppe.

We both had a laugh at the mistake, she at my imagining she had a bath to bring to the house, and I at her thinking I should go to one. I understand that, by the Siberians, it is considered perfectly orthodox to go to the bath on the third day; and many, I hear, take cold from doing so, and die.

I do not believe I have told you about their wishing to swaddle the child. When first my boy was born they wished to swaddle him, but I assured them it was not customary in England. A few days afterwards, my friend seemed so to urge the necessity of the swaddling system, that, to give her satisfaction, I consented to its being done, only that I had no knowledge of anything of the kind; so forthwith she commenced with stroking down the arms and legs; then she began binding him, but he very shortly showed her that he was a true Briton, and was not going to stand any such treatment, for he fought bravely, so much so that the bandaging was given up. Looking innocently into my face, she exclaimed, "How very odd! I could not have believed it, had I not seen it; what a difference there is between English and Russian children! This proves to me they are not accustomed to swaddling." . . . All are interested in knowing how I managed to clothe him. At first it was difficult. When asked what he was to be wrapped in, I, after a moment's thought, bid them take his father's shirt. My friends here laugh, and say I could not have done a better or wiser thing, as it is one of their superstitions, that if a child is enveloped in its father's shirt it is sure to be lucky; and, I having done so accidentally, he will be most fortunate and rise to great riches! I have had to tell them that I fabricated two small caps out of a piece of muslin the first day I sat up—one for night, and one for day. The following day I began two night dresses, which are day dresses also, out of a dressing-gown of mine, and an old shirt of his father's I turned into little shirts. This completed his wardrobe.

With a quotation of an interesting account of some curious marriage customs among the inhabitants of Siberia we must bid farewell to Mrs. Atkinson's delightful volume:

Whilst on the subject of marriages, I may as well tell you of that of a peasant girl, which I once saw in the country. On the eve of the eventful day it

is customary amongst this class for the bride to be taken to the bath by her young companions. In this case she had to pass by the garden of the house where I was stopping; and, being occupied reading, I was startled by most heartrending sobs. I hastened to the gate to see what it was, and found the bride being supported by her young friends towards the bath. They were attempting to cheer her by singing. I felt very sorry for the poor girl, as I had heard they often marry without having the slightest affection for their future husbands; indeed, amongst the peasants, a man chooses his partner, not from any beauty or personal attractions she may possess, but for her capabilities of endurance,—one who can do a good day's work carries off the palm in a village. The young wife is obliged to work for his relatives who are incapable of doing so for themselves. Thus this poor girl's sobs drew tears from my eyes; returning from the bath she was still sobbing, and quite bowed down with grief. I was glad when she was out of hearing, she made me feel so very melancholy.

I was invited by a young friend to accompany her to the bride's cottage. I felt some reluctance at doing so, but to please her I went. We entered quite unceremoniously, and found the young damsel seated at table supping off bread and onions; her face radiant with joy. I was startled, the more so when she inquired if she had *done* it well. I then learned that the weeping was part of the ceremony. I really felt sorry that the whole thing was a farce. After the marriage vows have been pronounced, the lady is veiled and taken to the house of her husband, where all the guests are assembled, and who express a great desire to see the face of the bride; at length the veil is withdrawn, when all exclaim "How lovely!" In this instance I was exceedingly amused, as she, though a really good girl, was very ugly.

One of the customs among the peasantry is to hang a whip at the head of the bed. I never understood what this signified till my arrival here in Barnaul, although, I had seen it at every peasant's cottage on the road. A nursemaid of mine left me to be married, and some short time after she went to the Nat-chalnick of the place to make a complaint against her husband. He inquired into the matter, when she coolly told him her husband did not love her. He asked her how she knew he did not love her; "Because," she replied, "he never whipped her," the instrument of castigation hung over the bed, and had never once been used since their marriage. There is no accounting for taste; what one considers a proof of love, another looks upon as a want of affection.

Mr. Heywood, having been recommended to take a *long* vacation, followed out the advice so literally that he went to visit Australia and New Zealand. One result of the journey is before us in the form of a well-written, scholar-like, and entertaining volume. The first Antipodean land he trod upon was at Melbourne. Of this city and its inhabitants he gave a good account. He was present when the Parliament of the Colony was opened by Sir Henry Barkly. Of the Lower House of the Legislature he seems to have acquired but a poor opinion. "Many of the members of the Legislative Assembly," he tells us, "are men of no pretension to independent means. One is a railway porter, and another a working mason, who subsequently took up the business of a publican. Still, however, in spite of all drawbacks such as these, the Colony thrives; but I frequently heard persons lament the vicious tendency of placing on the same footing in the elections those who had no interest in the colony and those whose entire capital was sunk in the place." After Melbourne, he visited Geelong and Ballarat, where, instead of mere "diggings" with a "canvas town," he found a large town of stone and brick. "Its wooden houses," says he, "are, under the agency of fires, &c., quickly making way for stone and brick buildings." Mr. Heywood paid a short visit to the interior, and by visiting a sheep-station enjoyed a glimpse at the great wealth-and-wool-gathering system which gives so fair a promise to the future of Australia. He then embarked for Tasmania; visited Hobart Town; returned thence to Melbourne, and then went on to Sydney. After this he visited the new and thriving colony of Queensland, and his rapid, but comprehensive description of Brisbane, the capital, will serve for a specimen of the style in which Mr. Heywood has compiled his journal:

Although the heat of the sun was very great, in consequence of the shade of our awning, we did not feel it much; but the appearance of the gentlemen on the wharf at Brisbane, with the white turbans round their wideawakes or straw hats, and two long, broad bands of the same material hanging down their backs, warned the new arrival that he had indeed come to a warm region.

The hotel accommodation in Brisbane was far from good. Although I found the bedrooms in the "Metropolitan" clean and comfortable, and the first-floor sitting-room, opening into a verandah, pleasant, yet the meals were second-rate; and, as in so many of the colonial hotels, the conspicuous bar in the front of the house engrossed too much of the landlord's attention, and often occasioned noise and disturbance. The drinking water was extremely bad, but a common refreshment was an effervescent sarsaparilla-ade. This was preferred to ginger-beer, lemonade, and soda-water by the lodgers, many of whom, however, mixed spirits with it.

The total population of Queensland is about 30,000, of whom one per cent. nearly are justices of the peace. In the metropolis there are 6051 persons. Amongst these, I received great courtesy from several perfect strangers. One especial case I must mention. In passing down Queen-street, a name and notice over a place of business attracted my attention. Entering, I begged to be informed as to the best means of getting up to the Darling Downs, the fame of which was widely spread in the other colonies. My new acquaintance most courteously gave me the desired information, and placed at my disposal a horse which he had on the Downs. By means of a steamer and mail-cart, much of the journey to that place could be accomplished; and having got the horse, I might return to Brisbane by another route.

Accordingly, the next day, having purchased a colonial made valise, price 22s., I set off by steamer for Ipswich. Our course lay up the river, the high banks of which were rich with a luxuriant foliage. Here and there some small houses were visible, almost eclipsed, however, by the banana trees. A few miles up the Brisbane we passed the Redbank coal mines, which are not worked by perpendicular shafts, but by horizontal tunnels, out of which horses draw the trucks close to the river side, whence the contents are thrown into barges and punts. A little distance further up we entered a tributary called the Bremer, and soon came to Ipswich. This is the second town in Queensland, and is now becoming quite a centre of cotton plantations. The mail-cart of the next day, Saturday, for Toowoomba was full, so I had to wait till Tuesday. This period passed pleasantly enough, thanks to the real kindness of two

colonists. The inns were most uncomfortable, and therefore the offer of a change into the "Club" was very acceptable, especially as the steward was an old friend. The secretary of the School of Arts, or Literary Institute, was most courteous, in allowing me to read the newspapers and periodicals, as well as to borrow books from their most creditably stocked library. This institution, which is materially assisted by the Colonial Treasury, had just erected a fine hall for lectures, &c. At the Club were the *Saturday Review*, the *Cornhill*, and many other periodicals.

A hyper-critic might, perhaps, feel inclined to object to the reference to the prices of articles which Mr. Heywood constantly introduces into his narrative; but these are precisely the points upon which information is most useful to travellers.

Returning to Sydney, Mr. Heywood took ship for New Zealand, where he arrived in the end of December 1861. He gives a very good account of the City of Wellington, which has now grown into a considerable place, and to have quite respectable hotel accommodation. How astonished the ghost of Captain Cook would be to find hotels on the soil of New Zealand! In the interior, Mr. Heywood visited the New Zealand Alps, and found mountains and glaciers quite worthy of the attention of the members of the Alpine Club. Mount Cook is 13,000 feet high, and the great Tasman glacier (which is only one of twenty-four), is many miles across. Mr. Heywood returned home again by way of Sydney, and arrived in England on the 15th of October last year, his "long vacation" having lasted exactly one year and ninety-five days. The volume concludes with some very sensible advice to intending emigrants.

THREE "D.C.L.'s."

Our Greeting to the Princess Alexandra, March 7th, 1863. By M. F. TUPPER, Esq., D.C.L. London: Virtue, Brothers, and Co. *A Welcome.* By ALFRED TENNYSON, Esq., D.C.L. London: Moxon. *A Nuptial Ode on the Marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.* By Professor AYTOUN, D.C.L. Edinburgh and London: Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

ALLO'S BAYS were once esteemed the poet's fitting meed; but in our more prosaic days the laurel is replaced by a Doctorate of Civil Laws. It appears a singular honour to bestow upon a poet, but it places him side by side with royal princes, great generals, enterprising travellers, and others, whom our Universities are wont to consider proficient by nature in civil law. Thus it happens that the most prominent amongst the bards who have tuned their harps to the Princess of Wales are an incongruous triad of "D.C.L.'s;" for it would be difficult to conceive a trinity whereof the unities should have less in common than the singer of "Locksley Hall," the perpetrator of (or accomplice in) the parody on "Locksley Hall," and a certain proverbial philosopher. Yet of Mr. Tennyson, Professor Aytoun, and Mr. M. F. Tupper, each is a D.C.L., and each stands prominently forward above the other "Alexandrine" poets as author of lines which it has seemed good to publish in a separate form. If the "makers" should be placed in order of merit Melpomene would take Mr. Tennyson up, and lodge him so high amidst the clouds of Parnassus that Professor Aytoun would with difficulty discern his skirts, and Mr. Tupper would not see a vestige of him with the assistance of the strongest telescope. With us, however, in considering their lays, the last shall be first, and the first last—an arrangement perfectly in harmony with Scripture, and which we hope will therefore be acceptable to Mr. Tupper. His "Greeting" we shall dismiss in a very few words: it is hearty—very hearty; it might almost be called gushing. It is not poetical, nor was it expected to be; it is, however, interjectional, iterative, and arithmetical, though the wildness of his joy causes great discrepancy in his figures, till a few millions more or less seem to be no object to him. There are two more than usually vile rhymes, to wit, "England and sing land" and "andra and wand'rer;" there are eight capital "O's," all exclamations, in twelve lines; there is a dubious compliment to the Prince of Wales in

Our Albert's wife and happy choice,
Making the wondering world rejoice
That such a Prince has won her;

and there is a suspicion of the Victoria Theatre—particularly about the monosyllable in capital letters—in

She comes! the Maid of Denmark,
The Raven,—NO! The Dove.

In fact, it is the reckless effusion of a mild-tempered gentleman beside himself with loyalty, groping desperately for poetical ideas. And the best that can be said of it is, that it is worthy of the author of "Proverbial Philosophy."

Professor Aytoun's "Nuptial Ode" is in a higher strain, and the introduction is elegant; but it is the laboured elegance of the polished scholar, not the free out-pouring of the born poet. Professor Aytoun cannot object to our saying of him what was said of Gray—"a man like him of great learning and great industry, could not but produce something valuable;" but having said thus much we have exhausted our praise, for the ode is redolent of academical atmosphere. It is the old story of pretentious, high-sounding verbiage clothing stale, used-up, common-place sentiments. There is the old patchwork of floral descriptions, similes, and pious ejaculations. Every theme is lugged in, upon which a stanza could be laboriously spun out, from the days of Hengist to those of Albert the Good. We have an epitome of the history of England during the irruption of the Danes (due to the erroneous impression that the Princess of Wales is of the "raven" lineage), some account of the

late Black Prince, a short notice of the present Prince of Wales's travels in the Holy Land, an invitation to "impetuous Wales" and Erin to join Scotland in congratulating the "heir of the Bruce," whom the Scotch may expect to see next summer or autumn, and ultimately a description of illuminations and fireworks—especially rockets, followed by a prophecy that they will soon be over, the moon will be the only light, and the marriage night be still. As an excursive ode, Professor Aytoun's is a really good academical exercise; as a nuptial ode, it is pretentious, weak, and lugubrious.

And now we come to Mr. Tennyson, whose twenty-five lines are twenty-five gems exquisitely strung together. Some people say there is nothing in them; by which, we presume, they mean there is in them no intellectual puzzle: they cannot mean there is no spirit, no tenderness, no sparkle, no music. Why, they are like the carol of a joyous bird. Moreover, the Laureate has, with infinite taste, confined himself simply to a "Welcome." He felt that mournful allusions were out of place, and out of the abundance of his heart his mouth spoke. If that be poetry in which one sees reflected more simply, more tastefully, and more musically than oneself could express them, the feelings one would gladly utter, and on which one gazes with pleased astonishment, as if a wizard had accomplished one's half-formed wish; if that be poetry which appeals not coldly to the understanding, but strikes warmly to the very heart; if that be poetry which not only soothes the ear but makes the mind rejoice, then Mr. Tennyson's lines are pure poetry. His "Welcome," it is true, is short; but, to use a simile not unsuited to a commercial age, it is to the more lengthy effusion of Professor Aytoun, even if quantity is to be considered to make up for quality, as a sovereign to twenty shillings. Mr. Tennyson was the mouth-piece of the people, and he spoke as the people themselves would have spoken, simply, heartily, and joyously, and he added that grace which is all his own. It was as a young bride, wooed and won by their first-born child, not as a Princess matched to a Prince, that Alexandra bowed the hearts of the people, and Mr. Tennyson welcomed her in a corresponding spirit:

Bride of the heir of the Kings of the sea,

is the single allusion to her high destiny, whilst

Come to us, love us, and make us your own,

tells her the feelings with which we wish to regard her as the object of affection and not of awe. And now we will say a few words about the silly criticisms we have seen and heard upon Mr. Tennyson's lines. One objects to the repetition of the word Alexandra, and thinks it sounds very like Hallelujah. For our own part we detect no resemblance whatever in sound, nor are we aware that the repetition of even Hallelujah is contrary to the laws of either poetry or propriety. Moreover, it was rather necessary to declare to whom "A Welcome" was addressed, and

Sea-kings' daughter from over the sea,

was properly followed by that declaration. Then, after the first three lines, the poet breaks off from his address to the Princess, and the repetition of her name serves to mark the division. After fourteen more lines he again recurs to her, and again marks the division in the same way. And surely no more appropriate word could end his welcome than the name of her to whom it was addressed.

Another wants to know "when the Laureate heard a bugle warble?" We should answer, whenever he heard it properly played. For they err, and should refer to a good dictionary, who suppose that "warble" is used only of soft, low tones.

A third is offended at "merry March air," as if the joyous clash of the bells were not enough to render it so, and as if the alliteration were not grateful to the ear.

A fourth cannot reconcile himself to the accumulation of genitive-case signs in

Bride of the heir of the Kings of the sea.

He probably reads it,

Bride of the | heir of the | Kings of the | sea,

and we can understand his feelings; but if he will try

Bride | of the heir | of the Kings | of the sea,

we think he will come to the conclusion that they are positively an advantage, marking, as it were, successive steps in a climax.

And many other like criticisms we have heard, not exactly in the style of Longinus. The only fair objection that can be made to the "Welcome" is, it will perpetuate the notion that the Princess is a Dane.

Love and Mammon, and other Poems. By FANNY SUSAN WYVILL. (Bell and Daldy. pp. 201.)—This volume of poems is far beyond the average of those which descend in shoals upon the reluctant critic. The writer is possessed of a Pegasus, even if his wings do not work quite freely as yet, or bear her very far away from earth. The versification appears to us to be occasionally knotty, and the ideas seem to us sometimes wrapped in rather too much verbiage—swaddled, in fact; this may be accounted for by the feeling which we imagine is gaining ground, that real poetry must be a little mysterious, and that a sentence which is not slightly involved cannot have "anything in it." We trace a tendency to this mistake in "Love and Mammon," and its satellites. We beg to express our opinion of the originality and truthfulness of the epithet "jocose" as applied to the pig, whose eye twinkles with humour, and whose grunt is a chuckle at jokes.

The New Theology. By JOHN SMART. (Glasgow: David Bryce. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., and James Nisbet and Co. pp. xl., 152.)—The Roman Lyrist congratulated the world that, though Maonian Homer occupied the throne of poesy, yet the odes of Pindar were not lost in oblivion, the solemn strains of Stesichorus were not silenced, and the passionate utterances of Æolian Sappho still stirred the lover's soul. However humble, then, the bard might be who should undertake to celebrate the praises of those worthies who were fortunate enough to be born after Agamemnon, there was a chance that his song might live, and that his hero should live with it. But Caxton inaugurated a new era. The sacred bard had been of yore a scarce and expensive article, and immortality at his hands could be obtained only by the great ones of the earth. Now, however, the bard has become secular, and sings the virtues of trousers; prose biographies have come into fashion, and so cheap is printing and so eager are biographers that no one need despair of *post mortem* honours in a literary way. We by no means wish to disparage Mr. Smart, but we honestly think the publication of his biography in connection with his lectures is due to the prevailing print-fever. We are perfectly ready to believe that he was an honest, hard-working, God-fearing teacher, and not at all indelicate in his conversation (a fact which appears to have impressed his biographer astonishingly); but we should not put him in the rank of those whose biographies are almost a necessity for mankind. He was born on the 22nd of November, 1829, and died on the 7th of June, 1862, after a short life, alas! but, so far as we can gather, a very laborious and useful one. Still, many men of no less worth have met the same fate without the same honour. But let us not carp at him: he was a man who, having begun life as a moulder, continued it as a sailor, carried it on still further as a student, and ended it as a teacher, leaves behind him a high character for attainments beyond what might have been expected, and an example of Godly conscientiousness. So far his life is a good model for imitation, but we cannot help thinking that he over-tasked his strength. He lived, in fact, to use the words of the author of "Rab and his Friends," "too fast"—not in the usual acceptance of the term, but as expressing an abuse of vital energy in any way. It is a question whether he would not have been better employed in husbanding his strength for his daily duties, than in expending it in exhausting and unprofitable discussions with a gentleman named Iconoclast or Bradlaugh, and Mr. J. G. Holyoake; for we do not conclude, from his biographer's language, that he was very successful in the encounter. For his lectures on the "New Theology," that unhappy book, "Essays and Reviews," is answerable; they defend, with some affectation of learning and tall language (as it seems to us) the application of reason to the study of Scripture, but we are not conscious of having been struck with anything particularly new or forcible in his method of reconciliation which he studies to effect between reason and revelation. It will be sufficient, perhaps, for us to remark, that on the whole he does not recommend "Essays and Reviews" to weak brethren, though he speaks in high terms of Dr. Temple's and Mr. Jowett's contributions. The book is for friends rather than the public.

Sermons in the East. By ARTHUR PENNYHN STANLEY, D.D. (John Murray, pp. xviii. 232.)—These sermons are published by command of her Majesty, and are therefore protected, though they have come out at an epoch admirably adapted to secure a large sale, from the sneers of those sons of Belial who might otherwise feel inclined to attribute their publication to the commercial views which actuated Simon the Sorcerer in his desire to administer the gifts of the Spirit. Moreover, the title should not be a deterrent; for, albeit they are called sermons, they are free from the usual characteristics of the weekly infliction known by that name; they are not long, tedious, uninteresting; but short, cheerful, interesting. They are, in fact, brief addresses by a man of learning and sense, who suits his discourses to time, place, and hearers. Thirteen were preached before the Prince of Wales during his tour in the East; the fourteenth was preached in Windsor Castle on the day following the return of his Royal Highness to England. Added to the Sermons are notices of some localities visited by the Royal party, of which it is unnecessary to say more in commendation than that the writer of them is the author of "Stanley's Palestine." The indirect good which such a volume as this may do is incalculable; it must have a wholesome influence upon the travelling subject to know that his rulers, when absent in foreign lands, do not forget their God and the religion of their country.

A Bad Beginning. (Smith and Elder. 2 vols.)—Whatever opinion may be formed as to the vivacity of French manners, contrasted with the sombre hue of English life, one thing is certain, that after the perusal of these volumes no rational Paterfamilias would wish to see his daughter experimentalise upon Gallic domesticity. The title of the book is curtailed of its due proportion, for the contents show a bad end as well as a bad beginning. With considerable talent the author introduces us to the common-place incidents of a French marriage, drawing his interest not from originality of fact, but from accurate delineation of character. The daughter of a silly father, and a thoroughly unprincipled mother, is sold by this last to a selfish egotist, by whom she herself had been repelled. The child in years, but the ardently romantic woman in feeling, is treated as a toy; the pompous husband renews a former vicious connection, assisted by the intrigues of a gambling sister, who sells her offices for money, and separates the married couple, until fearing her machinations may be discovered, she proceeds to attempt slow assassination of the injured wife, who is saved—a mere wreck—by the sudden death of her assailant. In the end, to use La Bruyère's detail of novels and plays generally, they are all married or murdered, "more melodramatics;" one is drowned, another is run over by a train, and one or two more die in their beds, so that we can assure the admirer of blood and slaughter that these two volumes will prove the Alma and Inkerman of the press. We must add, however, that the style is good, the positions and dispositions well drawn, and the dénouement just, though painfully monotonous.

Miscellaneous Orations of Demosthenes. Translated by C. R. KENNEDY. (H. G. Bohn; pp. 401.)—A lover of the proprieties could hardly conceive a case more agreeable to his theories than that of Demosthenes, translated by Charles Renn Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy's fame as a Greek scholar not

only still survives on the classic banks of the Cam, but has spread wherever scholarship is talked of and wherever academical honours are prized. And at the bar, whatever may have been his faults and eccentricities, no man dares question his eloquence and deep legal knowledge. Therefore we say again, that in the character in which he once more appears before us, he is the right man in the right place. Lord Brougham as wielder of the verbal thunderbolts had one of the requirements we look for in an interpreter of the Zeus amongst Grecian orators, but to that Mr. Kennedy adds another, the possession of an accurate knowledge of Greek. Already four volumes of the Attic thunderer have proceeded from Mr. Kennedy's pen, and the applause of competent judges proclaims their excellence. We have now a fifth, embracing all the remaining compositions which have been, with or without sufficient ground, attributed to the vanquisher of Æschines. This appears to us, so far as a necessarily hasty glance can give us an opportunity of judging, to be worthy of the translator's great reputation, and we wish we could suppose that they would, even in a small degree, bring him pecuniary consolation for the loss he has incurred in prosecuting an unsuccessful cause. It is cold comfort, perhaps, to an advocate upset upon the high road to honour and emolument, to know that he can still fall back upon his learning and scholarship, and wrest admiration if not damages from a jury of scholars, but such as it is Mr. Kennedy has it. We have neither the time nor the opportunity for going carefully through his work, comparing it with the original, weighing whole translation against whole original, and to fasten upon small points we feel would be, in the case of such a man, an impertinence. Otherwise, we might be disposed to ask whether *ἀνδρες δικασται* would not be more Anglicised, translated by "gentlemen of the jury," than "men of the jury," and whether it would not be more technical to render *ἀπὸ τοῦ πληθους τοῦ Ἀγρίου* by "about the Hagnias-estate," as men talk of "the Windham-estate," &c., than by "about the estate of Hagnias?" but this is mint and cummin.

Lectures on the History of England. By WILLIAM LONGMAN. Lecture the Fourth. (Longmans. 1863. pp. 344.)—This lecture comprises the events of the years between A.D. 1272 and 1307; that is, of the reign of Edward I. The language is simple and the style unpretentious, as became the object which the "Lectures" are intended to serve. Illustrations there are numerous and useful, and the history of the Conqueror of Wales is appropriately accompanied by a map of the Principality. Nor must we forget the notes, in which the reader will find an explanation of the titles, Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester, which the Prince of Wales bears in addition to others. There are also genealogical tables which will be found of great service; and, indeed, we should say that from its matter to its type, each lecture, if it be like the present, will be a possession much to be desired.

The Third "Standard" Reader; the Fourth "Standard" Reader; the Fifth "Standard" Reader; the Sixth "Standard" Reader. By J. S. LAURIE. (Longmans. pp. vi. 156, vi. 190, vi. 254, vii. 320.)—Bearing in mind the requirements of the "Revised Code," and wishing to place the advantages of his "Graduated Series," on the plan of which the "Standard" series is based, within reach of the poorest children, Mr. Laurie issued those steps to reading of which the present form the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth in the whole flight. We should say that the staircase has been contrived with great ingenuity and care so as to ensure ease and safety in the ascent, and that upon arriving at the top the climber will be rewarded by finding himself able to peruse without inconvenience the whole field of English literature.

Poems of S. T. Coleridge. Edited by DERWENT and SARA COLERIDGE. (Moxon. pp. xxvii. 404.)—The "Ancient Mariner" is afloat again upon the ocean of literature in a new edition, piloted duly by Mr. Moxon. His "eye is bright," though his "beard with age is hoar;" and we sincerely wish he may succeed in stopping one of three—of every three who walk down Dover-street, and long for real poetry.

One; or, Before the Dawn. (Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. pp. iv., 31.)—The writer of this poem, who appears to belong to the family of "No Name" (as he affixes none to his work), "became acquainted with a nobleman who traced his Eastern and princely lineage beyond the boundaries of historical record, through the dim vista of legendary lore, into the shadowy regions where even the myth gradually fades from sight." We suppose it was the "Wandering Jew," or "Sidonia;" and Mr. Anonymous has related in good rhyming "tens," full of phantasy and mystery, an imaginary history of a Royal Princess belonging to "Sidonia's" house, who, though she lived "centuries before the Christian era," had an instinctive "knowledge of the One Supreme God, and a conviction of man's pure spiritual existence beyond the grave."

Questions for Examination on Miss Sewall's Child's History of Rome. Arranged by FANNY PARKHURST. (Longmans. 1863. pp. 50.)—With reference to this book, we are disposed to borrow the Bishop of Exeter's observation when he was informed by the Rev. Mr. Shutte that he (the rev. gentleman) intended to write his Lordship's Life, to wit, that "he had no remark to make." But we will add that, having no children upon whom to try the effect of the "Questions," and no other test occurring to us readily, we should say that any child who can answer them all ought to have a very handsome prize.

The Museum. (Simpkin and Marshall. 1863. pp. 128.)—This useful quarterly contains a great number of interesting articles, amongst which we would particularly mention "Public Education in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," "Quoting and Quoters," "Public Schools in Fiction," "Homeric Translations," and "Current Literature." We endorse with hearty good-will the commendatory remarks upon Mr. Worsley's translation of the Odyssey and "Ancient Leaves," by Mr. D'Arcy W. Thompson.

The Method of French Methods, or Practical Grammar of the French Language, with a Vocabulary. By C. BADOIS, B.A. (David Nutt, pp. 181.)—We approve of M. Badois's plan of teaching French, and think that it would be equally applicable to any other modern language. The application of the grammatical rules, as the occasion for them arises, instead of the old cumbrous method of putting them altogether, and requiring the pupil to commit them to memory *en masse*, is a good one. The conversational element is also extremely well introduced.

English Composition, in Prose and Verse, based on Grammatical Synthesis. By WALTER SCOTT DALGLEISH, M.A. (Edinburgh: James Gordon, pp. 181.)—This little manual of composition is intended as a sequel to the ordinary text-books on English grammar and analysis. It takes up the subject where analysis leaves it, and its method is synthetical throughout. Its exercises are framed upon the principle of requiring the pupil to build up a correct sentence from the materials given. It is a most useful book to the student who wishes to acquire the graces of a correct English style—a rare accomplishment in these days.

The Elements of Euclid. By J. TODD HUNTER, M.A., F.R.S. (Macmillan, pp. xi., 384.)—The notes, appendix, and exercises attached to this edition of Euclid make it a valuable book for the geometrical student. Mr. Todd-hunter's name is sufficient guarantee for their excellence.

Fables Parlantes. By L. P. R. F. DE PORQUET. (Simpkin and Marshall, pp. 173.)—M. de Porquet is well known as an author of useful books for tyros in French, and this little book will increase his reputation. His object "is to reverse entirely the system adopted for many years of teaching living languages," which of itself gives to his work the charm of variety, not to mention that the method usually adopted is not attended with much success, if one can judge by the conversational powers of school-taught pupils, who colour up at a question in French as if it were an insult, and seldom get beyond "We" or "Nong" in reply.

Things to be remembered in Daily Life, with Personal Experiences and Recollections. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. (W. Kent and Co., pp. 261.)—Another of Mr. Timbs' useful and always welcome little volumes. It is intended for a companion to "Things not Generally Known," from which it differs, however, in the fact that the subjects of which it treats are less specific. It is filled with a collection of brief, well-written, quaint, and agreeable essays upon matters both abstract and concrete, such as "Early Rising," "Public Speaking," "Clocks and Watches," and so forth. Need we add that these essays are stuffed as full with curious knowledge and little out-of-way scraps of information as Mr. Timbs' works usually are.

Poems. By F. G. TUCKERMAN. (Smith and Elder, pp. iv. 235.)—This gentleman is too difficult for us. We cannot comprehend

Her beauty came to his distrustful heart
As comes a bud to flower, in bracing air.

We suppose the bud is developed into the flower, but we cannot see how "her beauty" could be developed into "his heart" under the influence of a "bracing" or any other "air." We fancy we trace occasionally poetical thoughts and poetical diction in these "Poems," but we are overwhelmed by such words as "apparelage," "frondage," "mother-naked" (applied to a foundling), the "dug-out" (meaning, we suppose, a canal), and others, which make one apprehend the end of the world.

Songs of Italy; and other Poems. By CAROLINE GIFFARD PHILLIPSON. (Hardwicke, pp. vii., 166.)—This lady would "rather far be him," and she seems to know a place called "the evermore," so that we fear if we judged her by our own notions of the English language, we should not do her justice. We will just give a taste of her quality, and so leave her:

Cavour is dead! and tears are vain,
And words of lamentation!
Though great and wise he was not quite
The saviour of the nation.

We feel that "tow-row-row" was unintentionally omitted, and recommend its addition in the next issue.

Essays and Poems. By J. A. LEATHERLAND. (W. Tweedie, 1862, pp. viii. 216.)—These compositions must be read with the fact constantly in the mind that they were written by a working-man; and then the amount of admiration awarded to the author will be anything but small. He was several times a successful competitor for the prizes offered by Mr. Cassell and others, and this of itself is enough to commend his writings to notice. We cannot give so much attention as we should desire to his book, or we should have great pleasure in extracting from the autobiographical memoir prefixed to it an account of the hardships and struggles through which the working man must pass on the road to literary distinction; and how Mr. Leatherland was converted from Chartism. In a literary point of view one is almost disposed to regret his conversion—his error (if it were an error) gave great spirit to his compositions.

Letters on the Philosophy of the Human Mind. By SAMUEL BAILEY. (Longmans, pp. vi., 269.)—At an interval of nearly five years two former series of Letters are followed by a third from the pen of Mr. Bailey. It will, no doubt, be gladly welcomed by the possessors of the first two, who must have begun to despair of ever hearing of him again.

Experimental Essays. By CHARLES TOMLINSON. (Virtue, Brothers, and Co., pp. 123.)—An elementary book on certain scientific principles, forming the one hundred and forty-first volume of this series of educational works which Messrs. Virtue are continuing in prolongation of Mr. Weale's series. The object of this treatise is to guide the student to the investigation of a particular point of science, so as to exhaust it as thoroughly as possible, and beget a habit of analysing and studying such subjects. The object here selected for investigation, is "a piece of camphor."

Ulrich von Hutten. Translated by ARCHIBALD YOUNG, Esq. (Edinburgh: T. and C. Clark. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. 1863, pp. 192.)—This translation from the French of Chauffour-Kestner, will be acceptable to all who love to read of noble self-devotion, for it would be difficult to find a brighter example of it than has been left behind him by the author of the "Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum." At the early age of thirty-five he died; but the Papacy was already staggering under the force of his heavy blows.

Rinaldo; a Dramatic Poem, in Three Acts. By CHANDOS HOSKYNs ABRAHAM. (J. S. Hodson and Son, 1863, pp. 87.)—Mr. Abraham's "Arctic Enterprise" was highly spoken of, but we do not think this "Dramatic Poem" worthy of the fame he won by his historical poem.

A Handbook of Phonography. By EDWARD JAMES JONES. (Partridge, 1862, pp. vi., 80.)—A book by a competent author, if experience can make one competent, upon an art which is daily becoming more and more an object of attention and a source of profit.

A Systematic Handbook of Volumetric Analysis; or, the Quantitative Estimation of Chemical Substances by Measure. By FRANCIS SUTTON, F.C.S. (John Churchill and Sons, pp. 282.)—This book is intended for the sole use of, and can only be properly appreciated by the practical chemist. With the exception of Scott's little book, no text-book of Volumetric Analysis was in existence. To quote the words of Mr. Sutton, in his preface, "the main feature of volumetry is not so much analysis, in the proper sense of the term, as the quantitative determination of one principal constituent of a substance." The book is founded upon experiments, of which, the author alleges, many thousands have been made, extending over several years.

Every Man his Own Lawyer: a Handy Book of the Principles of Law and Equity. By a BARRISTER. (Lockwood and Co., pp. 336.)—Although in the present complicated state of the laws it would be a dangerous experiment for a layman to attempt to navigate his own business through the rocks and shallows of statute and common law, and he would run imminent risk of realising the truth of the old maxim, that the man who is his own lawyer will probably have a fool for his client, yet a handy book of this sort may be of considerable service to a man who can apply what he reads, by helping to keep him out of danger, and obviating the necessity for running to his lawyer on every little petty occasion. The barrister who compiled this little treatise is evidently well read, if not well experienced in his profession, and his explanations of the rights and wrongs of landlord and tenant, master and servant, executors, husband and wife and the peculiarities of the law of divorce, bankruptcy, commercial, shipping, trade, partnership, agency, parish, criminal and game laws, are very clearly and intelligently given.

Deutscha: an Historical and Critical Survey of the Literature of Germany, from the Earliest Period to the Death of Goethe. By Dr. GUSTAV SOLLING. (Trübner and Co. 8vo. pp. 367.)—The author of this volume has rendered an essential service to the student of German literature, in presenting him with a careful and interesting epitome of its history, from its crude state in remote ages, down to the period when the genius of Klopstock, Lessing, Wieland, Herder, Jean Paul Richter, Schiller, and the immortal Goethe, shed upon it its highest lustre. The work is clearly what it pretends to be—the result of long and conscientious labour. The subject matter is arranged chronologically into eras and groups of authors, so that the reader, when he has read and thoroughly studied the volume will arise with distinct notions of the whole range of German literature in poetry and prose. The author, in his selections to illustrate the progress of the language, accompanies them with translations of the same by some of our most distinguished English poets of both sexes. To most of our readers these translations will present no novelty, but they will gratify the young student, and stimulate his desire to become more familiar with the literature and language of Germany. The volume is neatly printed, and we can unhesitatingly recommend it on educational and general grounds.

Of reprints and new editions, we have received a sixth edition of Dr. Yearsley's well-known and valuable treatise on *Deafness Practically Illustrated; being an Exposition of the Nature, Causes, and Treatment of Diseases of the Ear.* (John Churchill and Sons.)

Messrs. A. and C. Black have added *Quentin Durward and Peveril of the Peak* to their Shilling Series of the "Waverley Novels."—The same publishers have also issued the fifteenth stout volume of their handsome "Author's Edition" of De Quincey's Works. It contains the "Biographies of Shakespeare, Pope, Goethe, and Schiller, and on the Political Parties of Modern England;" with the Index to the whole edition.

Of novels and works of fiction under review we have received *Nobly False.* By J. McGregor Allan. (T. C. Newby, 2 vols.)—*Niccolo Marini; or, The Mystery Solved. A Tale of Naples Life.* (Parker, Son, and Bown, 2 vols.)—*Normanton.* By A. J. Barrowcliffe. (Smith, Elder, and Co. 1 vol.)—*Ada Fortescue: a Novel.* By the Author of "The Dalrymples," &c. (T. C. Newby, 3 vols.)

Of magazines and periodical publications for April, we have received *Macmillan's*.—*Fraser's*.—*The Cornhill*.—*The Museum*.—*The Boy's Own Magazine*.—*The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*.—*The Churchman's Family Magazine*.—*The Dublin University*, &c.

Of works issued in parts, we have received *Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information in Science, Art, and Literature*. Part 52.—*Beeton's Illustrated Family Bible*. Part XIX.—*The Boy's Own Library: Curiosities of Savage Life.* (S. O. Beeton).—*Beeton's Books of Home Games*. Parts X. and XI.—*The Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin Messenger of Mathematics*. No. V., Vol. II. (Macmillan and Co.)

We have also received a pamphlet on *Butler's Argument on Miracles, Explained and Defended; with Observations on Hume, Eaden Powell, and J. S. Mill.* To which is added a Critical Dissertation by the Rev. H. L. Mansell, B.D. By the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, LL.D. (Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co.)—*The Christian Verity Stated; being a Summary of Trinitarian Doctrine Especially Adapted for Present Times.* By W. Chamberlain, M.A. (Wertheim, Macintosh, and Hunt.)—*L'Hostellerie des Sept Pêches Capiteux.* Par Le Chevalier de Chatelain. (B. M. Pickering.)—*Notes on the Rate of Mortality in Manchester.* By James Whitehead, M.D. (Manchester: Alexander, Ireland, and Co.)—*National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. The Transportation of Criminals; being a Report of a Discussion.* (Emily Faithfull.)—*Irish Fallacies and English Facts; being an Appeal to the Common Sense of the British Public on the Subject of the Irish Convict System.* By Scrutator. (W. Ridgway.)—*Scepticism: a Lecture.* By the Rev. W. C. Magee, D.D. (Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co.)—*The Incredibilities of Part II. of the Bishop of Natal's Work upon the Pentateuch; a Lay Protest.* By J. Collyer Knight. (S. Bagster and Sons.)—*"Honesty is the Best Policy," an Apophthegm submitted (without permission) for the Consideration of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood.* (By a late Company's Officer. (Effingham Wilson).—*The Canterbury Hymnal: a Book of Common Praise, adapted to the Services in the Book of Common Prayer.* Selected and arranged by the Rev. R. H. Baynes, M.A. (Houlston and Wright).—*Hints in the Formation of Local Museums.* By the Treasurer of the Wimbledon Museum Committee. (Robert Hardwicke.)—*Transactions of the Chronological Institute of London.* Vol. II., Part III. (H. G. Bohn.)—*Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.* New

Series. Vol. III. (Liverpool: Adam Holden.)—*The Unpreached Gospel: as Embedded Truth.* By the Author of "The Study of the Bible." (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—*Philo-Socrates.* Part VI. By William Ellis. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—*A Century of Experiments on Secondary Punishments: a Lecture.* By the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P. (Parker, Son, and Bourn.)—*On the Metric System of Weights and Measures.* By Leoni Levi, Esq., F.S.A. (Reprinted from *The Exchange*.)—*Science Elucidative of Scripture, and not Antagonistic to it.* By John Radford Young. (Lockwood and Co.)—*The Imagination: a Lecture.* By the Rev. Edward Whateley, A.M. (Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co.)—*The Character of Hamlet: a Lecture.* By the Rev. E. W. Whateley. (Dublin: W. Curry and Co.)

MEMORABILIA OF THE MONTH.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Society of Female Artists will open at the new gallery of the society, 48, Pall Mall, about the middle of the present month. Pictures must be sent in on the 7th and 8th inst., between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., whether the works of members or contributors. The latter have to pay a small fee for hanging pictures, and 5 per cent., on sales effected.

The Society of Sculptors opened its first annual exhibition on the 26th ult., in connection with the Architectural Exhibition at 8, Conduit-street.

The Society of Wood Carvers has voted 15*l.* to be awarded in three prizes, to the three best works by its members exhibited at the Sculpture Exhibition.

The designs for the Prince Consort's Memorial, which were submitted to the Queen, at Windsor, are to be exhibited to the public in the Houses of Parliament. The cost for carrying out any of these designs would, it is said, far exceed the sum subscribed.

The Prince of Wales has consented that the gifts presented to his bride on the occasion of her marriage, shall be exhibited to the public at the South Kensington Museum.

Mr. Weekes is executing a colossal seated statue of Hunter, for the Hunterian Museum in Lincoln's-inn-fields.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace Art Union have added to their already rich group of presentation works a bust of the Princess Alexandra, and another (naturally the companion) of the Prince of Wales. They are from models made by Mr. Felix Millar, and are exceedingly well executed in Copeland's Ceramic statuary ware. They stand exactly twelve inches high, and either may be selected by the subscriber of one guinea in addition to his chance of a prize.

M. Ghémar, the photographer to the King of the Belgians, has opened his exhibition of royal portraits at Mr. Gambart's German Gallery, Pall-mall, and, as we expected, it has proved very attractive. The portraits of the Prince and Princess, enlarged from *carte de visite* originals to fully life size, and also those of Her Most Gracious Majesty and of King Leopold, are much admired. M. Ghémar also exhibits some beautiful specimens of chalk drawings, for the basis of which photography has been employed, and also several very noble specimens of photography, on a large scale, taken from general subjects. We understand that it is M. Ghémar's intention to visit the provinces after a short sojourn in London.

The Cambridge memorial statue of the late Prince Consort is to be in marble, notwithstanding Dr. Whewell's earnest advocacy of bronze.

Mr. Boxall, the painter, and Mr. Weekes, the sculptor, have been raised to the dignity of Royal Academicians. Mr. Le Jeune has been made an Associate.

According to announcement, all works intended for exhibition at the Royal Academy this year, must be sent in on Monday next, the 6th, or Tuesday, the 7th of April.

The Bridgewater Gallery (Lord Ward's Collection) is now open for the season.

The drawings and publications of the Arundel Society are now on view.

The Architectural Exhibition is now open, at the rooms of the Society, No. 3, Conduit-street, Regent-street. The collection of drawings is a very good one.

Mr. Foley is executing a statue of Sir Charles Barry, and his model is completed.

Mr. Woolner is to execute a colossal bronze statue of the late W. Godley, the founder of the Canterbury Settlement, New Zealand, to be erected there.

The Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours (the new title of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours) will open on the 20th April. Private view on the 18th; works to be sent in on the 7th.

The Fortieth Exhibition of the Society of British Artists is now open in the rooms at Suffolk-street. It is a fair average exhibition.

Mr. Wyon (Modeller to the Mint) has executed a fine medal, commemorative of the marriage, and published by Mr. Hancock, in gold, silver, and bronze.

On the night of the Royal Wedding, the theatres were thrown open gratis by order of the Lord Chamberlain. Tickets were distributed to those who applied for them in the morning—a measure necessary to avoid danger, but which naturally threw the tickets into the hands of the friends of the officials. The consequence was, that the staple of the audiences did not differ materially from those which usually fill the houses, the only difference being that no money was paid at the doors. Loyal stanzas, odes, and addresses, were delivered during the performances at all the theatres.

The *Athenæum* announces that Mr. Boucicault is going to build another theatre in the Haymarket on the ground occupied by the Anglesey Tavern, with the stables and livery-yard attached.

At the marriage ceremony in St. George's Chapel, a chorale, composed by the late Prince Consort, was performed, and is well spoken of.

At Covent Garden Theatre on the night of the marriage an "Allegorical Masque," entitled "Freya's Gift," was produced in honour of the occasion; the words by Mr. Oxenford, and the music by Mr. H. G. Macfarren.

Mr. Lionel Brough has taken the place of Mr. George Buckland at the Polytechnic Institution. He is a brother of the well-known "Brothers Brough," and has a share of their humorous talent. He illustrates a series of dissolving views with a comic entertainment about "Cinderella and the Glass Slipper," and with comic song and humorous recitation contrives to interest the audience in no common degree.

The Royal General Theatrical Fund dinner will take place at the Freemason's Tavern, on Saturday next (the 4th inst.), when Mr. Charles Dickens will preside, in the place of Mr. Wilkie Collins, who is confined to his house by severe illness.

Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) took her part in the choir at St. George's Chapel at the marriage of the Prince of Wales. It is stated that she will sing at the Festival of the Lower Rhine, to be held this year at Dusseldorf, and that she, moreover, proposes to give a series of concerts in London this season.

Mr. Mapleson will open Her Majesty's Theatre on the 11th inst. His programme promises new artists and new pieces. The interior of the theatre is being "entirely redecored;" Mr. Calcott is secured as the head of the scene-

painting department, and for the ballet he has secured the services of "the three greatest danseuses in the world"—at least so the advertisement assures us. Of established and well-known artists Mr. Mapleson promises Mlle. Tietjens and Artot; Mmes. Alboni, Lemaire, and Trebelli; Sgr. Bettini, Giuglini, Delle Sedie, Rovere, Zucchini, and Gassier, and Mr. Santley. The orchestra will be conducted by Sgr. Arditi. The repertoire includes the titles of "I Puritani," "Il Trovatore," "Ernani," "Lucrezia Borgia," "La Traviata," "Il Barbiere di Sevilgia," "Gli Ugonotti," "Nozze di Figaro," "Ballo in Maschera," "Robert le Diable," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Il Don Giovanni," "Norma," "Rigoletto," "La Figlia del Reggimento," "La Zingara," "Marta," "Semi-ramide," "La Sonnambula," and also, for the first time in England, Verdi's last opera, "La Forza del Destino," and Gounod's "Faust," as well as other novelties. The season will open with "Il Trovatore," with Mlle. Tietjens, Mme. Alboni, Sgr. Giuglini, and Mr. Santley in the cast.

Mlle. Carolina Patti, the younger sister of Adelina Patti, has arrived in England from New York, on her way to Italy, and is expected to appear some time this season at one of the Italian theatres. Her voice is described as the highest soprano ever known—reaching to G sharp in alt, and her effects are said to be chiefly produced in the octave from G to C.

Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison brought their season to a close on Saturday the 21st ult. with "Le Domino Noir," the last act of the "Armourer of Nantes," and the new allegorical masque in honour of the wedding. The following address was circulated in the theatre:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—This being the last night of our present season (the longest that has been given for several years), we beg to return our sincere thanks for the support you have bestowed, and to take this opportunity of expressing our loyal gratitude to our most gracious Sovereign, who, notwithstanding her own retirement, has been pleased to continue her valuable patronage to us throughout the entire season. We venture to add a hope that the ensuing one may be honoured with the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales also.

Next year terminating our lease in this establishment, our operative management here will, in all probability, terminate also. We shall, therefore, renew our efforts to please you, that our last Covent-garden season may live freshly in your memories.

The difficulty, as well as the expense, of operative management can never be estimated by those who have not undertaken it, but we have struggled with these formidable difficulties so far, and will endeavour still to combat them, incited by the knowledge that we have with truthfulness thrown all our energies into the attempt of realising a good work—namely, the establishing a home in English Opera for our brother and sister artists; and we will carry this attempt through (so far as our health permit) bravely until the end. Trusting that you will kindly co-operate with us in this arduous endeavour by your liberal support and cheering patronage next season, we bid you, till then, most respectfully and gratefully, adieu.

LOUISA PYNE, } Managers.
WILLIAM HARRISON, }

The Professorship of Music in Gresham College has become vacant by the death of Mr. Edward Taylor. The appointment is in the gift of the Committee of the Common Council of the City of London, called the Gresham Committee. Among the candidates most spoken of we hear of the Rev. W. W. Cazalet, Professor of Elocution and Singing, and the author of several well-known works on the voice, and Mr. George French Flowers, the well-known contrapuntist, and author of an "Essay on Fugue." We understand that the custom is for the candidates to prove their fitness by delivering each a probationary lecture, and we hope that this wholesome practice will not be departed from in this instance.

The Lyrical theatres of Paris commemorated the anniversary of Halévy's death on the 29th ult., by performing some of his principal operas.

Three testimonial performances are to be given for the benefit of Mr. Lumley, on the 6th, 11th, and 18th May. Mr. Mapleson has granted the use of Her Majesty's Theatre for the purpose, and the performances will receive additional éclat from the reappearance of the Marchioness Gaetani (Mlle. Piccolomini), who volunteered her services for these three performances.

Meyerbeer is now in Paris with the professed object of bringing out his long talked-of opera "L'Africaine," on which all the resources of the grand opera will be brought to bear; but the severest tax will be to find principals fully capable of doing justice to the principal parts.

At Turin, the celebrated actor Salvini, challenged the writer of some strictures on his performance, and the result was, that both received two sabre cuts of a very severe character.

The services of Mlle. Tietjens and Mr. Sims Reeves have been secured for the next Norwich Musical Festival. Mr. Benedict will, as usual, occupy the post of conductor. The local choral societies are organising their forces, and the rehearsals will commence forthwith.

Dramatised versions of Miss Braddon's "Lady Audley's Secret," and "Aurora Floyd," have been produced at the Adelphi, Princess's, and other theatres. They only serve to display the repulsive immorality of the original stories all the more forcibly.

Mr. Rose (Arthur Sketchley) is now engaged in giving an amusing entertainment at St. James's Hall. It is divided into two parts—first part, *A Quiet Morning*; second part, *Mrs. Brown at the Play*. "Arthur Sketchley's" entertainment is entirely devoid of those violent and spasmodic means which are so often used to win popular applause, such as changing the costume, and putting on fifty different wigs in as many minutes. He depends simply upon his own innate humour, of which he has an apparently inexhaustible fund. His *Mrs. Brown at the Play* is an irresistible piece of subtle satire upon the staple material of the audiences which fill our theatres. Our only doubt is whether "Arthur Sketchley" is not too subtle to be popular.

At the Olympic, Mr. Horace Wigan has produced an adaptation of "Le Papillon," by M. Victorien Sardou.

Mr. Sothorn has appeared at the Haymarket in the part of Captain Walter Maydenblush, in the "Little Treasure," the piece selected for the debut of Miss Ellen Terry. Mr. Sothorn's engagement came to a conclusion on Wednesday, and he is now going to take *Lord Dundreary* into the provinces, where "the Dundreary mania" is said to be so strong that the seats at the performances fixed at the principal towns throughout the kingdom are already engaged for several nights in succession. Let us hope that when Mr. Sothorn gets the idiotic peer into the provinces he will leave him there, and by bringing us back with him some pieces of genuine comedy, prove himself worthy of the success which good luck and bad taste have contrived to bestow upon him.

Mr. Gye's programme is a very rich one. The principal operas promised are Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," "Fra Diavolo," "La Figlia del Reggimento," "La Gazza Ladra," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Roberto il Diavolo," "Don Pasquale," "Stradella," "Otello," "Orfeo," "L'Etoile du Nord," and "I Puritani." The principal artists named are Mlle. Patti, Mme. Didée, Mme. Miolan Carvalho, Signor Mario, Herr Formes, M. Obin, M. Naudin, Signor Ronconi, and Signor Graziani.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean recently gave an entertainment in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, consisting of the reading of part of Shakespeare's play of "King John," followed by the recitation of several well-known poems by recent authors.

The *Revue Anecdotique* says: "The journals have mentioned that M. Soulie, conservator of the Museum of Versailles, has discovered an interesting document relative to Molière. Other researches have also been crowned with success."

About two months back a M. D.—deposited at the Théâtre-Français a note containing a summary of eight documents which he had discovered; one of these bears the following inscription: 'Drawn up by M. Jozon, notary, Rue Coquillière. The will of Madeleine Bejart, instituting Armande Bejart, her sister, universal legatee.' Thus falls to the ground the assertion of biographers, who allege that Molière married, in the person of Armande, a daughter of Madeleine. Annexed to this document is the power accorded by Molière to his wife, in order that she might present herself as legatee. The inventory which accompanies the will is, like the preceding document, signed by Molière. The signature of Mignard, painter to the king, is affixed as executor. Another of the papers referred to in the note is: 'Drawn up by M. Schelcher, notary, Rue Lepelletier. A loan of 11,000 fr. made on the 14th December, 1670, by Molière to Lully.' With this money the author of the 'Armide' built the house which is still seen at the corner of the Rue Sainte-Anne and the Rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs. From the examination of those documents M. D.— draws the following conclusions: 'By the enunciations contained in those different acts, we are sure to arrive at the discovery of the marriage contract, the will, the inventory, and property of Molière. More than that, the notary who has the inventory must also possess the subject of the inventory—that is to say, all the papers of Molière. The discovery of the inventory now proves how just those provisions were. We may add that M. D.— would not have confined himself to those valuable indications had he not been stopped by a courteous refusal.'—*Galignani*.

Mr. Le Neve Foster, the Secretary of the Society of Arts, has been appointed a corresponding Member of the Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, an honour only conferred under special circumstances.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.—Feb. 20.—The President, Professor A. C. Ramsay, announced the award of the Wollaston Gold Medal to Professor Gustav Bischof, of Bonn, for his researches in chemical geology; and the balance of the fund to Mr. Ferdinand Senft, schoolmaster, of Eisenach. The ballot was taken for the council and officers for the ensuing year, and the President read the anniversary address.

March 4.—Sir R. Murchison, K.C.B., read a paper "On the Permian rocks of North-eastern Bohemia," the fruit of an excursion made last autumn in company with Dr. Anton Fritsch, of Prague, to study the railroad-cuttings between Josefstadt and Semil. The rocks thus exposed were referred by the Austrian and Saxon geologists to the "Roth-todt-liegende" (formerly regarded as upper coal-measures), but are very variable in character, and attain a considerable thickness. Professor Keilhau had informed the author that a shaft had been sunk at Erlbach, in Saxony, through the lower half of these deposits to the depth of 2300 feet, in search of coal. They consist of—1, conglomerate and sandstone, schist with fishes, and interstratified basalts and porphyries; 2, coarse grits and sandstone, with fossil plants; 3, bituminous schists, with coal, limestone, copperstone, flagstone with fossil fishes, and variegated sandstones and marls. These formations were supposed to have been accumulated in an estuary, on account of their mineral character and fossils, which were considered distinct in character from those of the Carboniferous age. The term "Dias," applied by Dr. Geinitz, was objected to as inappropriate, because, although the marine Zechstein thins out in passing from north to south, and is no longer traceable, yet it may be represented by some of the higher members of the Bohemian Roth-liegende. In the discussion which followed the reading of this paper, Mr. Godwin Austen treated as one group the whole series of strata between the upper coal and the lias—a group remarkable for its variability in physical and mineral character, for the disturbances produced in it by the outburst of porphyries, for the insignificance of its fossiliferous beds, and the fewness of its fossil forms. He considered it as the produce of a period of enormous destruction of pre-existing rocks, accumulated in great freshwater lakes, like those of North America, in which it was known that gravels and boulders were being formed just as on the shores of the sea. Mr. Jukes said that in the section the beds showed a steady dip of eighteen degrees, which, if continued for six miles, gave a thickness of 10,000 feet. He objected to the use of the term "Trias" (for the new red sandstone) as much as "Dias" (for the magnesian limestone), and hoped the new nomenclature would be founded on more philosophical considerations. Sir Charles Bunbury stated that the fossil plants of the Lower Permian presented a strong general resemblance to those of the carboniferous series, but they were mostly distinct in species, and even those of the characteristic genera were different. The Upper Permian plants were more like those of the Oolitic flora.

March 18.—1. Dr. H. B. Holl, in a paper "On the Inferior Oolite of the Middle and South of England," pointed out that, in passing from Bath northward, the two upper divisions attain a higher level, the building freestone, at the same time, becoming thicker. At Avening the Oolite-marl is first seen interposed between the lower ragstone and the lower freestone; and at Nailsworth the former is separated from the Oolite-marl ("fimbria" bed) by the upper freestone; all these beds becoming thicker towards Cheltenham. 2. Dr. Porter exhibited specimens of fossil wood from the Oxford clay near Peterborough, bearing on its surface impressions of *Ammonites Jaxon*, and other species. 3. Mr. H. Woodward, F.Z.S., described a new kind of macrurous crustacean (*Scaphus ancylochelis*), from the Lias of Lyme Regis, from a large

and perfect specimen in the collection of Mr. Harrison of Charmouth. It was furnished with strong claws, like pickaxes, suitable for digging, in place of the pincers of the common lobster; but had a good tail, fitted for swimming.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, March 24.—1. Mr. J. K. Lord exhibited specimens of a new variety of the Musk-rat found in British Columbia; which, instead of burrowing in the banks of rivers and ponds, makes a house quite out in the water, with a roof, after the manner of the beaver, by weaving together the rushes. After a careful examination of the specimens Mr. Waterhouse was of opinion that no distinction existed between the skull of this animal and the ordinary musk-rat; nor could he find any difference in the size or proportions of the feet and ears of the preserved skins. 2. Mr. R. Swinhoe described new Insectorial birds from China. 3. Mr. G. Kreft described a new snake from Sydney. 4. Mr. F. Buckland made a further report on the progress of the fishes hatched in the tanks at the society's gardens. 5. Dr. Schaler described the American swifts of the genus *Chaturva*. The head of a musk ox and a new chameleon from Khartun, obtained by Consul Petherick, were exhibited, and Mr. Wallace stated that the new Hornbill in the society's aviary, supposed to be from Madagascar, was apparently a well-known species (*Buccones pica*) artificially coloured.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—March 24.—1. A paper was read from Captain Burton, entitled "A Day among the Fans." From this account it appears certain that cannibalism is habitually practised, although the people visited were a comparatively civilised race, who had probably learned to conceal customs repugnant to Europeans. Warriors slain in battle alone are devoured, and there was no sign of traffic in such comestibles. The practice extended along the coast from the Nun to the Congo, and further south. Fighting appeared to be part of the religion of the African, and cruelty to prisoners a necessity of their life. 2. A translation of a paper by Professor Raimondi, "On the Indian tribes of Loreto in Northern Peru," also afforded evidence of the practice of cannibalism, and described the labours of the missionaries in that district.

The first of the two *soirées* given by the President of the Royal Society every year, was held at Burlington House on Saturday, the 28th ult. The President, Major-General Sabine, received a numerous assemblage of guests, many of whom were persons of celebrity in the scientific world. A large number of interesting objects, illustrative of art, and of the various scientific discoveries which have been made during the past year, were exhibited. Mr. Crookes exhibited his new metal, Thallium, and Mr. Frank Buckland his mode of breeding salmon.

At a recent meeting of the Pathological Society (says the *Lancet*) there were present, besides Mr. Prescott Hewett, the President, in the chair, Mr. Edwin Canton, President of the Medical Society of London, and Mr. Partridge, President of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, both of whom brought forward specimens for exhibition. At one time the three presidents were discussing the subject of operations on the ankle-joint.

The medical world is just now much disturbed at certain army regulations, which have the effect of taking away all honour from the medical branch of the service. It is thought that, whatever may be the intention of the military authorities, the effect of their acts is to put great discredit upon those invaluable officers of the army, the medical men. It is absurd to call men non-combatants and to curtail their privileges on that pretence, when they are continually called upon (both in time of active service and of peace) to brave that most terrible of all foes, disease. The *Lancet* announces that Mr. F. T. Buckland (the active and much respected Assistant-Surgeon of the Second Life Guards) has resigned his place from a feeling of sheer hopelessness of getting any promotion or of struggling against the stream of interest and favouritism which has hitherto kept him back.

From a communication read before the Berlin Academy, it seems that M. Rose, a Prussian chemist, has succeeded in producing pure marble artificially made by heating *aragonite* (or lithographic limestone), in crucibles as hermetically closed as possible. The artificial marble resembles that of Carrara.

It is seriously apprehended that the alloy of copper and aluminium, invented by Mr. Oliver Byrne, which so curiously resembles gold, and which will be remembered by those who made purchases at the little glass case at the north end of the east transept of the International Exhibition, will prove dangerous to the security of the gold coinage. It is stated that even experienced judges have failed to detect a spurious coin made of this alloy when mixed with a few genuine sovereigns.

Mr. Pepper is delivering a very interesting lecture at the Polytechnic which all our lady readers will do well to attend. The subject is accident by fire caused by crinoline, and the prevention of the same by the use of *Tungstate of Soda*. Mr. Pepper demonstrates the principles which he explains by some very striking experiments.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* relates that at the recent performance of a new opera, "Undine," at Hamburg, a number of ballet girls splendidly arrayed in green dresses, suddenly fell ill at the commencement of the piece. It was found on examination that the material of their new costumes contained a large quantity of arsenic.

There are forty-five candidates for election at the Royal Society this year.

BOOK NEWS:

A BOOKSELLER'S RECORD AND AUTHOR'S AND PUBLISHER'S REGISTER.

MR. ROBERT FORTUNE, a practised eastern traveller, in his "Yedo and Peking, a Narrative of a Journey to the Capitals of Japan and China," supplies a valuable supplement to Sir Rutherford Alcock's "City of the Tycoon," published six weeks ago. Books about America are highly popular at present, and the supply grows abundant. This month we have two descriptive of the Confederate States—"Life in the South, from the Commencement of the War," by a Blockaded British Subject, and "The South as it Is," by Mr. Ozanne. Mrs. Ellis, wife of the missionary, has collected from her husband's journals a popular account of "Madagascar, and its Social and Religious Progress." Mr. Sutherland Edwards has opportunely compiled from his newspaper correspondence a volume on the "Polish Captivity, being an Account of the Present Position of the Poles in the Kingdom of Poland, and in the Polish Provinces

of Austria, Prussia, and Russia." In English topography we have "The Annals of Coggeshall, otherwise Sunnedon, in the County of Essex," by Mr. Bryan Dale; "The Town and Borough of Leominster, with Illustrations of its Ancient and Modern History," by the Rev. G. F. Townsend; "A History of the Ancient Parish of Leek, in Staffordshire," by Mr. John Sleight; and "Shakespeare's Home at New Place, Stratford-on-Avon," by the Rev. J. C. M. Bellet.

In HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY there have appeared two volumes of the "History of the Reformation in Europe in the Time of Calvin," by Dr. D'Aubigne; "A History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief Justice Coke," by Mr. S. Rawson Gardiner; the "Life of Lord Bolingbroke," by Mr. Macknight; the "Autobiography and Public Ministry of the Rev. Dr. Leifchild;"

"Memoirs of Remarkable Misers," by Mr. Cyrus Redding; and "Incidents in My Life," by Mr. D. D. Home, the spirit-medium.

In FICTION we have "Deep Waters," by Miss Drury; "Live it Down," by Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson; "The First Temptation," from the German, by Mrs. Wilde; "Nobly False," by Mr. J. M. Allan; "The Rival Races, or the Sons of Joel," translated from the French of Eugene Sue by Mr. K. R. H. Mackenzie; "Mildrington, the Barrister;" "Eveline;" and "Mildred's Last Night."

In POETRY little has appeared except in connection with the wedding of the Prince of Wales. Mr. Tennyson and Mr. Tupper each issued "A Welcome," and Professor Aytoun "A Nuptial Ode." The first volume of the Cambridge Shakespeare, edited by Mr. W. G. Clark and Mr. John Glover, is out. A few essays on the "Greek Christian Poets and the English Poets," contributed by Mrs. E. Barrett Browning to the *Athenæum*, in 1842, have been reprinted from its pages, and "Dreams and Realities, a Volume of Poems," by Mr. W. C. Spens, has been published in Edinburgh.

In RELIGIOUS LITERATURE the following may be noted: "Sermons Preached during the Tour of the Prince of Wales in the East, with notices of some of the Localities visited," by the Rev. Canon Stanley; the third and last volume of "An Introduction to the Old Testament," by the Rev. Dr. Davidson; a satiric "Vindication of Bishop Colenso," by Mr. Henry Rogers, reprinted from *Good Words*; and "A Glimpse of the World," by Miss Sewell, author of "Amy Herbert."

Under SCIENCE and MISCELLANIES these may be enumerated: "Points of Contact between Science and Art," by Cardinal Wiseman; "Heat considered as a Mode of Motion," by Professor Tyndall; "A Manual of Political Economy," by Mr. Henry Fawcett; "Utilitarianism," from *Fraser's Magazine*, by Mr. J. Stuart Mill; "The Empire," a compilation from letters addressed to the *Daily News* by Professor Goldwin Smith; "The Birds of India, being a Natural History of all the Birds known to inhabit Continental India," by Mr. T. J. Jerdon; "A Handbook of the Chinese Language," by Mr. James Summers; "Things to be Remembered in Daily Life, with Personal Experiences and Recollections," by Mr. John Timbs; and "The Little Museum Keepers," by Miss Meteyard.

Poland, America, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Mexico—politics have, for the most part, withdrawn for many weeks attention from literature, art, and science. Yet there was one Archimedes who pursued his studies quietly when Syracuse was besieged; and we have read somewhere of a naturalist or bird-fancier who, during the Reign of Terror of the first Revolution, pursued his studies and investigations, knowing nothing of the beheading of a king and queen, ignorant of Marat and Robespierre, and of people who were drowned in a pit of blood in the present Place de la Concorde. There are people who have such powers of concentration, who are so absorbed and unconscious of outer events, that the roar of a volcano or the rush of a tornado can never disturb them. Death is represented as calling suddenly into the palace of a great Italian prince to summon him to the grave. There was pestilence in the city, and the people were dying in multitudes. Death touched the sleeve of the prince. "Begone!" said the prince impatiently, not knowing the quality of his visitor. "I am just about to check-mate his king." And the prince played out his game, check-mated the king of his opponent, and instantly died of the plague. There is marrying and giving in marriage when shells and shot fall into a besieged city, and men and women will write poetry and history and novels let the sea swell and the people tumult. For example, here is Jean Dufresne who publishes his work on chess, in Berlin ("Theoretisch practisches Handbuch des Schachspiels"), as calmly as if a king were not at war with his parliament, or a parliament with a king. It has all the equanimity of a seat in a café, gas-light, and cigars. We have looked into the book. Perhaps it is very ingenious; but for it K's, B's, Q's, and P's, we would rather have a dish of Euclid and a dry biscuit. August Böckh again is calm enough to write "Ueber die vierjährigen Sonnenkreise der Alten," explanatory of the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman calendars. "Die evangelische Bewegung in Italien" (The Ecclesiastical Movement in Italy) is from the pen of C. Nitzsch, preacher, bearing an epigraph from Dante's "Paradise"—a book, by the way, more spoken of than read by Englishmen—

"Io ho veduto tutto'l verno prima
Il prin mostrarsi rigido e feroce,
Poesia portar la rosa in sa la cima."

Theology and classical commentary still appear to exercise the talents of the Germans. We must conclude by simply announcing a new translation of the Book of Psalms, from the original, by Adolf Kamp-hausen, more on literary grounds than otherwise. The first verse of the Hundredth Psalm may be fitly quoted for the consideration of those who may happen to be acquainted with the Hebrew and German.

"Jauchzet dem Ewigen alle Welt,
Dienet dem Ewigen mit Freude:
Kommet vor sein Angesicht mit Jubel.
Erkennt das der Ewige allein Gott ist:
Er hat uns gemacht, und sein sind wir,
Sein Volk und die Schafe seiner Weide."

We have noted and perused other recent works, but they do not demand special comment.

"ALTOGETHER WRONG," by the author of "The World's Furniture," and "Taken upon Trust," by the author of "Recommended to Mercy," two novels, each in three volumes, are in preparation by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers.

THE LIFE OF DR. BLOMFIELD, late Bishop of London, by his son, the Rev. Alfred Blomfield, will be published by Mr. Murray in the course of this week.

THE "IRON TIMES," the new penny daily newspaper, ceased to appear about a fortnight ago.

"WAYNE SUMMERS," a novel in two volumes, by Mr. Thomas Archer, is in preparation by Messrs. S. Low, Son, and Co.

"A CONCISE GRAMMAR OF THE SANSKRIT LANGUAGE, FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS," by Dr. Theodore Benfey, is announced by Messrs. Trübner and Co.

MR. SALA'S "Captain Dangerous," reprinted in three volumes from the *Temple-bar Magazine*, will be published by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers in the course of the month.

MISS METEYARD, better known, perhaps, as "Silverpen," has for several years past been engaged on a life of Wedgewood, the potter, for which business and family documents of every kind have been placed at her service.

MR. J. F. MAGUIRE, M.P., is now engaged in writing a "Life of Father Mathew," which will appear in the autumn.

MR. NEWMARCH has resigned his office as honorary secretary of the Statistical Society and editor of the Society's *Journal*. Mr. F. Purdy has been elected to succeed him in both offices.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS will preside at the annual festival in support of the funds of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, to be held on the 6th of May at the Freemason's Tavern.

MISS THACKERAY'S "Story of Elizabeth," reprinted from the *Cornhill Magazine*, in one volume, will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. in a few days.

SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS was generally credited with the authorship of the Letters of Historians on International Law, contributed to the *Times*, and recently reprinted by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. It appears, however, that the writer is Mr. Greville Vernon Harcourt.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS will be asked this year to vote 3000*l.* for the publication of documents connected with the history of England, 550*l.* for editing documents from the archives of Simancas, and 400*l.* for editing documents from the archives of Venice.

THE LIFE OF AMELIA SIEVEKING, Foundress of the Female Society for the Care of the Sick and the Poor in Hamburg, translated from the German by Miss Winkworth, will be published in a few days by Messrs. Longmans. They have also just ready, "The Principles of Charitable Work—Love, Truth, and Order—as set forth in the Writings of Amelia Sieveking."

THE HEAVIEST MAIL EVER KNOWN was taken out in the middle of March by the *Ellora* to India, China, and the Australian colonies. It consisted of nearly 1250 boxes of letters and newspapers, these latter being unusually numerous in consequence of the reports which they contained of the reception and marriage of the Princess of Wales.

POSTAGE LABELS AND ENVELOPES, it is estimated, will cost the Post-office this year 30,000*l.* Of this sum 19,000*l.* will be expended on paper for labels, and the printing, gumming and folding. About 5000*l.* will be appropriated to the salaries of the various officers, including 500*l.* to the supervisor and 100*l.* to the superintendent of the perforating department. The poundage to distributors is estimated at 4600*l.*

THE DEAN OF WATERFORD has in the press a small volume entitled "Exotics, or English words derived from Latin Roots," on the plan of his former entertaining work on "English Roots, and the Derivation of Words from the Anglo-Saxon," of which a third edition has just been published by Messrs. Hodges, Smith, and Co., of Dublin.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth "Lectures on the History of England," delivered at Chorleywood, by Mr. William Longman, comprising the reigns of Edward I. and II., are just ready, and will form a first volume with a copious index. These three lectures will be embellished by a map of ancient Wales and a carefully drawn plan of the Battle of Bannockburn; as well as by numerous woodcuts illustrative of costumes and manners of the period.

THE DEMAND FOR MR. KINGLAKE'S "Invasion of the Crimea" at the libraries has been excessive, and readers at Mudie's, and the Library Company, have been pleading for copies in vain for weeks past. We overheard one disappointed applicant growling that he supposed Louis Napoleon had bribed Mr. Mudie to keep the work out of circulation. The first edition was quite inadequate to the public demand, and many sales must have been lost in consequence. If the fresh desire of the public is not at once complied with, their interest wears or dies out in the process of waiting. It is, therefore, very bad policy in a publisher to let a new book remain out of print an hour longer than is unavoidable.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE VULGATE.—The committee of the Bible Society having recently received a petition, praying that no version of the Scriptures from the Vulgate should be circulated by the agents of the society, have adopted the following resolution:—"Resolved unanimously, that while this committee earnestly desire to discontinue the circulation of versions from the Latin Vulgate, and are using every effort to attain this object, they cannot pledge themselves to relinquish their use where it is found impracticable to induce Roman Catholics to receive any other, especially as they possess abundant proof that the blessing of God has accompanied their circulation and perusal."

THE WELSH MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY has found a patron in the Prince of Wales. The society has been formed, according to its statement, "for the purpose of transcribing and printing the more important of the numerous bardic and historical remains of Wales, still extant in the principality and other parts of the world, that have hitherto been allowed to continue in a state of obscurity, without any effective measures being adopted to lay their contents before the public, and secure them from the various accidents to which they are liable. In addition to the general decay which, from their perishable nature, those venerable relics have been for ages undergoing, whole collections have, within a short space of time, been destroyed by fire; and of those MSS. dispersed throughout the country, numbers known to have existed a few years ago are now nowhere to be found. Besides the interest which these ancient documents possess as objects of antiquarian curiosity, and as contributing to the elucidation of British history, they have a claim to attention of a far more general character, as being intimately connected with the origin and progress of modern European literature; for it is among the legends and traditions of the Welsh that many of the materials are to be found which supplied the nations of the Continent with their earliest subjects of composition, and produced those highly imaginative works that continue to exercise so powerful an influence to the present day. A great mass of historical information relating to the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries is contained in the unpublished poetry of Wales, from which an intimate acquaintance with the state of society during those periods may be obtained, the Welsh bards being the chroniclers of the times in which they lived, and their poems chiefly addressed to the leading men of the day. Besides poetry, there is still existing unpublished a large collection of prose, both historical and legendary." The list of vice-presidents of the society contains the names of thirty-four noblemen and gentlemen, most of them more or less connected with the Principality.

"PLAYTIME WITH THE POETS," a selection by a Lady of the best English poems for the use of children, will be published in the course of the month by Messrs. Longman and Co.

MR. TENNYSON'S POEMS have just appeared in a fifteenth edition. BARON LIEBIG'S new work, "The Natural Laws of Husbandry," will appear immediately, and will embrace the results of his observations and experiments during the past fifteen years.

A NEW EDITION OF DR. KITTO'S Biblical Cyclopædia, revised and enlarged under the care of the Rev. Dr. Alexander, is in preparation by Messrs. A. and C. Black of Edinburgh. It will be issued in sixpenny monthly parts.

MR. W. H. RUSSELL is announced as writing an account of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales. It will be published with illustrations by Messrs. Day and Sons.

A WORK ON "Tuscan Sculpture, from its Revival to its Decline," by Mr. Charles C. Perkins, in one volume, quarto, with numerous illustrations, is announced.

MR. JOHN SAUNDERS, author of "Abel Drake's Wife," &c., has a novel nearly ready for the press on which he has been working for seven or eight years. It will be published by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers.

A NEW SHILLING MONTHLY, entitled the *Victoria Magazine*, will be started in May, by Miss Emily Faithful. Mr. Edward Dicey, Mr. T. A. Trollope, Mr. Nassau Senior, Mr. R. H. Hutton, Miss Christina Rossetti, will contribute papers to the first number.

MESSRS. T. AND T. CLARK, of Edinburgh, have in the press the fifth volume of DORNER, "On the Person of Christ," to which is an Appendix, containing a review of the controversies on the subject which have been agitated in Britain since the middle of the seventeenth century to the present time, by the Rev. Patrick Fairbairn, D.D., author of "Typology of Scripture," &c.

"WAR PICTURES," by Col. Estvan, will be published shortly by Messrs. Routledge and Co. Col. Estvan formerly served in the Austrian army under Radetzky, and for some dozen years was at the head of a military school in the Southern United States. Since the war broke out he has been actively engaged in the Confederate army, and has much to tell which he thinks will interest alike the military and the general reader.

A NEW VOLUME of the Bunyan Library will contain "An Essay on the Improvement of Time, and other Literary Remains," by John Foster, author of the celebrated essays on the "Evils of Popular Ignorance" and "Decision of Character." The "Essay on the Improvement of Time" has never before been printed, and will occupy from 150 to 200 pages.

A NEW ALPINE GUIDE, edited by Mr. Ball, will be published this spring. The peculiar features of this new "Guide" will be—First, its comprehensive nature, since it will embrace the whole range of the eastern, central, and western Alps; secondly, the attention paid to geology, physical geography, and general natural history; and lastly, while the routes suited to ordinary travellers will be carefully described, topographical and historical description of cities will be avoided, and the space thereby gained will be devoted to the more difficult and less known passes and high mountains.

MR. RICHARD SIMPSON, of King William-street, Strand, has just published an interesting catalogue of second-hand books, comprising a number from the library of Lord Macaulay, with marginalia in Macaulay's autograph. Among these are two manuscripts—"A Collection of all the Secret Poems and Lampoons wrote during the Reign of the late King William III.," and "Satyrs and Songs written in the months of July and August, 1687, after the Sham Toleration." We also observe a copy, in black letter, of Churchyard's Poems—"The First Parte of Churchyardes Chippes, contayning twelve Severall Labours, devised and published only by Thomas Churchyard, Gentilman, 1575." It seems not more than four or five copies of Churchyard are known to exist, though much sought for by book-hunters.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.—Mr. McCulloch's annual report to the Treasury states that the printing now going forward is immense. At the end of November 1724 pages were in type for the Commission on the Sanitary State of the Indian Army, 880 pages for the Commission on Public Schools, 490 for the Commission on Mines, 165 for the Children's Employment Commission, and some of the reports are illustrated by numerous plates, so that their aggregate cost will be very great indeed. These are but a portion of the commissions sitting. The vote to be proposed this year for printing and stationery is 344,139*l.*, a small increase on last year. In reference to Parliamentary printing he has to state that, in some instances, a good deal might still be done to diminish expense by a greater degree of condensation in the style of printing; but, unfortunately, most parties are anxious to have their reports or papers printed in large type, with leads. The cost of correcting is sometimes quite enormous, amounting to two or three times the original cost of putting the report or evidence into type; some sort of limit might be set to hinder the process of correction from degenerating into an abuse. Of the public offices, Mr. McCulloch reports that during the last few months some leading departments have been demanding supplies of a finer and more costly description of paper, and if the demands are conceded other offices will follow, and the entire advantage gained by the repeal of the duty on paper may be lost. It is doubtful, too, whether the complaints of the quality of the paper would be materially lessened. "It is very difficult to satisfy people with that which they obtain gratuitously, and, in point of fact it is not found that the offices that have the least expensive paper furnished to them are so much disposed to complain as those that are furnished with that which is most expensive." It is due to the Post-office authorities to state that they have on all occasions warmly seconded efforts to economise; and hence, though the business of the departments is constantly on the increase, there is no proportional increase of the charge for stationery and printing, a result which is principally owing to a diminution in the size of official forms, and a reduction in the quality of the paper on which they are printed. Of the items of pens, pen-knives, and pencils for the public offices, Mr. McCulloch remarks that it is impossible to meet the varying tastes and caprices of individuals, and there are frequent complaints of articles, even when their quality is unexceptionable; there is, besides, "a great deal of waste and misappropriation connected with their supply," and he recommends that this incorrigible abuse be got rid of by substituting a small allowance to the present clerks, and requiring all future entrants into the service to supply themselves. The sale of waste paper goes on as usual; exclusive of that sold by Mr. Hansard, the Stationery Office sold in 1862 to the amount of 6726*l.*; the price has risen to nearly its old level. The Stationery Office publications also were sold to the public to the extent of 9542*l.*, exclusive of what was sold by the Science and Art and other departments. Mr. McCulloch says that the office is frequently pressed for a reduction of the price of such publications, but the price of all or nearly all the publications that issue from the public departments includes nothing for authorship or editing, but merely amounts to the cost of paper, printing, and binding, and not always even to that. The sale of a work for less than its costs deceives the Government, and is unjust to the publishing trade. The cheapness of these works prevents private parties from entering into what might be an advantageous competition with official publications, and a spurious cheapness, says Mr. McCulloch, is not to be encouraged.

DR. JOHN MILL'S "Popular Life of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P.," will be published by Messrs. Darton and Hodge in a few days.

"DISCUSSIONS ON CHURCH PRINCIPLES," by the late Principal Cunningham, will be published shortly by Messrs. T. and T. Clark, of Edinburgh.

THE ACTION brought by Dr. Kenesly against Mr. Peter Bayne, for his article on the "New Pantomime," in the *Weekly Review*, has been abandoned.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S novel, in *Good Words*, is deferred for a month or two. It will be entitled, "Rachel Ray."

"CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CRITICAL STUDY OF THE DIVINA COMMEDIA OF DANTE," by Dr. H. C. Barlow, with facsimiles of MSS., is in the press.

A NEW MUSICAL PAPER, edited by Mr. Howard Glover, will be commenced this month.

M. PAUL DU CHAILLU has returned to America.

DR. MILL is writing a work on "Democracy in England, its Principles and Leaders, from the death of Thomas Paine to John Bright."

A SUBSCRIPTION for a monument to the memory of John Galt, author of "The Ayrshire Legatees," "Annals of the Parish," &c., has been commenced in Scotland.

"MASKIND IN MANY AGES," by Madame T. L. Oldekopp, "a contribution to universal history," is announced.

A THICKLY-ILLUSTRATED BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, to be published in weekly penny numbers, is in preparation by Messrs. Cassell, Petter and Galpin.

MISS YONGE'S long-promised work on "Christian Names and their Derivations," will be published, in two volumes, by Messrs. Parker, Son, and Bourn, about the middle of the present month.

MR. KINGSLEY'S "Water Babies, a Fairy Tale for a Land Baby," reprinted from *Macmillan's Magazine*, in small quarto, on toned paper, with a frontispiece by Mr. J. Noel Paton, will be ready in the course of the month.

OWING to the continued illness of Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. Dickens will take his place in the chair at the annual dinner of the Theatrical Fund at the Freemason's Tavern on Saturday next, 4th April.

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO. have in preparation a new and cheaper edition of Dr. George Smith's "History of Wesleyan Methodism." It will be issued in thirty-one sixpenny monthly parts, each adorned with the portrait of some Wesleyan worthy.

DIEZ'S "Dictionary of the Romanic Languages," translated from the German by Mr. T. C. Donkin, and Diez's "Introduction to the Grammar of the Romanic Languages," translated by Mr. C. B. Cayley, are preparing for publication by Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

A report that the *Daily Telegraph* had been bought by the proprietors of the *Times*, was set adrift in the *Money Market Review*. The *Telegraph*, in contradicting the report, said, "it was quite as credible that the *Telegraph* should purchase the *Times* as the *Times* the *Telegraph*."

SIR J. EMERSON TENNENT will this month publish a volume, entitled "The Story of the Guns," describing the contest between Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth. The reason for undertaking this chronicle Sir Emerson thus states:—"The question of the day, which inspires alike interest and astonishment, is the contest between the rival guns of Sir William G. Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth. So long as this was confined to comparisons of range and precision, admiration was so equally divided between the two great inventors, that the struggle was allowed to proceed without a chronicler. But when it came to crushing solid iron with still more solid shot, and bursting asunder armour-clad targets made to represent the sides of the *Warrior*, and penetrating plates of metal four or five inches thick with explosive shells that passed through them with as much apparent ease as a silver scoop enters a Stilton cheese, people in amazement began to look back as well as forward, and to ask by what stages we had arrived at such astounding results! But on inquiry they found to their disappointment that there is no connected narrative of this most curious of all continuous experiments. The records of it are diffused in fragments over newspapers and periodicals, in pamphlets of transient notoriety, and in Blue-books laid before Parliament, which attract even a less transitory notice. The work which the author has therefore set before him is to tell the story from its commencement to the present time; the condition of things as regards both small arms and artillery which rendered improvement indispensable; the measures taken to attain it; the champions who essayed a passage-at-arms in this scientific tournament; the disappearance one by one of the various aspirants who first entered the lists; and the death-struggle of the two conspicuous knights who still hold and contest the field. All this the author proposes to tell in language so plain and so free from scientific technicalities that it may have a place on every library table; and thus it is believed the real history of the rival guns will have an interest as exciting as the story of the steam-engine, the railway, the electric telegraph, or any other grand discovery that has signalled our era, and tended to elevate and astonish mankind."

ORDNANCE SURVEY.—The report of the Topographical Department states that the survey of England and Wales will be finished by the end of the present month, and the complete map on the 1-in. scale will shortly be published. Since it was begun, in 1784, surveys of various parts of the United Kingdom have been made, as is well known, on a larger scale, and ultimately the following scales were decided upon as the most proper for the national survey: For towns with more than 4000 inhabitants 1-500th of the linear measurement, which is 126-72 in. to a mile; for parishes in cultivated districts 1-2500th equivalent to 25-344 in. to a mile; for counties, 6 in.; general map of the kingdom, 1 in. to a mile. It is important, with a view to economy, that before the revision of the 1-in. map, which must now be made, it should be decided whether the survey on the larger scales of 6 in. and 25 in., known as the Cadastral Survey, is to be extended to the whole kingdom, as recommended by the Select Committee last year. Such an extension seems more than ever expedient now that the Parochial Assessment Act and the Transfer of Land Act have become Law. The money expended on the Irish survey on the larger scale has been already more than repaid, including the cost of the 1-in. map, by the receipt for income-tax exceeding the amount which would have been collected under the Poor-law valuation. With reference to photo-zincography, Sir H. James has to state that photo-zincographs are now produced by him from nature, and any number of copies can be taken that may be required; the beauty, extreme simplicity, and cheapness of this process are certain to cause it to be very generally adopted for producing illustrations to works on all kinds of subjects. The sale of Ordnance maps in the year 1862 produced 7659*l.*, including 2119*l.*, the value of maps supplied to public departments. The series of plans of barracks and forts in the United Kingdom has been continued during the year, and the lists of the equipment of an army in the field. The lists and illustrations for the medical equipment of a regiment have been completed, and are ready to be issued. A work has been compiled from official information, showing the strength and organisation of the regular forces, Militia, Volunteers, &c., in the United Kingdom and the colonies, containing also information on points of interest connected with the military organisation and resources of the empire; this work will be revised annually, and is authorised to be sold at 2*s.* 6*d.* a copy. Drawings in chromolithography of the reviews of the Volunteers by Her Majesty in Hyde Park and at Edinburgh, commenced in 1861, have been completed.

"THE NEGRO, or South Country of Scripture traced and described," by the Rev. Edward Wilton, will be published immediately by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., in one volume, with a map.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD is a popular author. We observe his "Agathos and other Sunday Stories" has just attained a twenty-fourth edition. Few sensation novelists reach a sale to equal that.

"THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA and the Manners of the Desert," a translation from the French of General Daumas and Abd-el-Kader, by Mr. James Hutton, is announced by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.

THE SALE OF NEWSPAPERS, containing the account of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales was larger than on any former occasion. The *Times*, it is said, sold 130,000 copies, the *Daily Telegraph*, 220,000, and the *Illustrated London News*, 200,000.

DR. BLEEK, Librarian of the Grey Library, Cape Town, has in the press "Reynard in South Africa, or Hottentot Fables," translated from the original manuscript in Sir George Grey's library. The volume will be published by Messrs. Trübner and Co.

AUSTRALIA.—An attempt has been made to establish a penny daily paper in Melbourne, but without success. Its issue was only continued for a week.

THE COLENSO CONTROVERSY has spread to the Antipodes, and in Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, a brisk discussion is going forward on the Bishop's conclusions.

UNITED STATES.—THE BURDENS ON NEWSPAPERS.—The *Boston Courier* says: "We are now taxed in every conceivable way—on our paper, our ink, our advertisements, our news by telegraph, and, to crown all, we are required by the ruling of the Commissioner to take out a licence as dealers."

ANOTHER SERIES of "Sketches of the Old Merchants of New York," by Mr. Walter Barrett, "Manhattan" of the *Morning Herald*, will shortly appear.

"THE RACES OF THE OLD WORLD, or a Manual of Ethnology," by Mr. C. L. Brace, will be published in New York in the course of the present month.

MR. HACKETT, the actor, who some years ago made the circuit of the English theatres, has just published a volume of "Notes, Criticisms, and Correspondence on Shakespeare, his Plays and Actors."

THEY STILL GO ON PRINTING "Essays and Reviews" in New England. A new edition has just appeared, and is advertised as "The famous Oxford Firebrand."

"ESSAYS" BY HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE, with a life and a photograph of the author, is announced as a dollar volume, by Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., of New York.

GENERAL HALLECK, in the midst of all his cares as General-in-Chief of the United States Army, appears to find time for literary pursuits. A translation by him from the French of Baron de Loménie's "Military and Political Life of the Emperor Napoleon," in four volumes, is announced.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN is about to be turned into a model for youth. The Rev. W. M. Thayer has in the press a volume entitled "The Pioneer Boy, and How he became President." Messrs. Walker, Wise, and Co., of Boston, the publishers, say, "This new life of President Lincoln has been for a long time in preparation. The well-known author has spared no pains to inform himself of the early life of his hero, and, it is needless to say, has produced a narrative of captivating interest, and of the utmost value to youth."

A REPRINT of the *Federalist*—a series of essays on the new constitution, addressed to the people of the state of New York, by "Publius," Alex. Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay—is announced by Mr. C. Scribner, of New York. The *Federalist* is commonly spoken of as the most able and philosophical political publication that ever appeared in America, and is constantly quoted and referred to. Mr. Scribner's edition will consist of two volumes, adorned with portraits of the authors, and a bibliographical and historical introduction, notes, and analytical index by Mr. H. B. Dawson.

THE FAMILY BIBLE, as is well known, has long been used as a family register of marriages, births, and deaths, especially in the United States, where the practice of introducing a number of ruled leaves, headed "Family Record," between the Old and New Testament, much prevails. To this an enterprising publisher of Philadelphia has now added leaves of cardboard, arranged, as in a photographic album, to contain likenesses, so that the Family Bible will now become the family portrait-book.

MAKING PAPER AND CLOTH FROM WOOD.—A bill has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature to incorporate a fibre disintegrating company, for making cloth and paper out of wood. The works are situated near Elizabeth. The process of manufacturing is thus described: The wood is placed in a large cylinder, or steam gun, from which it is thrown with such force by a charge of steam as to separate every fibre from its fellow, the disintegration being rendered so complete that the fragmentary remnants would hardly be recognised as having ever belonged to a solid body. These fibres are readily made into paper and cloth.

FRANCE.—The Stanislas Academy has offered a prize of 500*fr.*, for the best memoir on a chemical subject. The only condition mentioned is that the memoir is to treat of chemistry applied to the arts, industry, or agriculture, and to contain facts which have not been published and rewarded. The papers must be sent in during the course of this year, and may be printed in either French, German, or Latin.

GERMANY.—THE GERMAN BOOK TRADE.—The *Publishers' Circular* condenses some interesting statistics from the General Directory for the German Book Trade, just published:—"It appears that the number of all the booksellers' firms is 2797, or, inclusive of 62 filial establishments, 2859; 644 of these are exclusively publishers of books, 25 of works of art, 86 of music, 52 exclusively devote themselves to the sale of art productions, 79 of music, 99 of old books, 1756 of books new and old—works on art, music, maps, and writing materials—to which are further to be added 56 firms which do not carry on any independent trade, such as editing and publishing offices. 1190 houses from abroad keep a stock-in-trade at Leipzig, and have their resident agents and commissionaires at that place. Of these 2859 houses, which are spread over 723 cities, 2385 in 568 cities belong to the German Confederation; 92 firms in 46 towns, to Austria; 345 firms in 93 towns, in the rest of Europe; 33 in 12 towns of America; 1 in Asia, and 2 in 2 cities of Australia. The commission trade is in the hands of 204 commissionaires, of whom 24 are in Berlin, 9 in Augsburg, 15 in Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, 86 in Leipzig, 8 in Nuremberg, 14 in Prague, 16 in Stuttgart, 28 in Vienna, 4 in Zurich. Through the commission agents in Leipzig alone about 120,000 cwt. of books are sent off to all parts of the world, at about six millions of thalers. One commission firm alone sent off last year 10,250 cwt. of books, and paid for single packets, at the average of 2*sch.*, 4*sch.*, or 1*sch.* 3*sch.*, the sum of 178,300 thalers, besides the annual account of 280,000 thalers. There are several booksellers' unions. First of all, the 'Börsenverein der deutschen Buchhändler,' founded in 1825, with now about 850 members. Its organ is the 'Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel.' Then there is the 'Süddeutscher Buchhändlerverein,' with the 'Süddeutsche Buchhändlerzeitung.' Besides these, there is the Austrian booksellers' union, founded in 1859, in Vienna, with its own paper, the 'Oesterreich Buchhändler Correspondenz.' Fourthly, there is the Swiss booksellers' union, founded at Baden in 1849. Several other unions,

of less importance, exist among the Thuringian, Rheno-Westphalian, Pomeranian, and Mecklenburg booksellers. There is also a union of German Music-sellers founded in 1829, at Leipsic. And finally, there is a union for the support of German booksellers and booksellers' apprentices, founded by G. Gropius, in Berlin, in 1836, which, from 1838 to 1862, has paid sums amounting to 40,748 thalers. A more special kind of union is the 'Leipziger Buchhändlerverein,' founded 1832, under the direction of which stands a 'School for Apprentices,' and a special delivery office for booksellers' papers, circulars, advertisements, &c., for the different commissionaires who act for about 3000 booksellers. The number of papers circulating through this office amounts to about 40-50,000 daily; on Mondays generally 80-90,000. Then there is a union of 'Experts,' of 'Publishers,' of 'Apprentices,' &c. Next to the Leipsic special union stands a similar one in Berlin, the 'Corporation of Berlin Booksellers,' an 'Institution for the communication with Leipsic,' a 'Packing Institution for Freight to Leipsic,' besides the 'Commission for examination,' a 'Literary Expert-Union,' a 'Berlin Publishers' Union,' &c. In Vienna is the 'Corporation of Book and Art-sellers,' which also has a special institute for its communication with Leipsic. One firm celebrate, in the course of this year, its two hundred years' jubilee, and four that of their hundredth year."

TRADE NEWS.

MESSRS. LACON AND OLLIER, late of Ebers's Library, have opened premises, as booksellers, at 168, New Bond-street, next door to the Clarendon Hotel.

WE REGRET to have to record the death of Mr. Frederick Westley, the well-known bookbinder of Doctors' Commons. Mr. Westley was thrown from his horse while riding at Penge, near Norwood, and received such severe injuries that death was almost instantaneous.

MESSRS. SOUTHGATE AND BARRETT will sell by auction on Tuesday, April 14, the whole of the stock, stereotype plates, wood-blocks, and copyrights of Messrs. Hogg and Sons' well-known Books with a Meaning, and other series, including a variety of illustrated juvenile books, by popular authors, the "Rosebud Stories," the "Golden-Rule" Story Books, &c. The story of each book, with the stereotype plates and copyrights, will in every instance form a lot.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, Basinghall-street (March 30).—Before Mr. Commissioner GOULBURN.—IN RE W. S. MARTIN.—The bankrupt was the proprietor of the *Parlour Journal, Change for a Penny, the Blue Dwarf*, and other periodicals. This was an application for an order of discharge. Mr. Aldridge appeared for the official assignee. It appeared from the statement of the bankrupt that, having lost 600*l.* of his own money by the *Parlour Journal* and other periodicals, in 1860 he owed 1200*l.*, when he paid his creditors 5*s.* in the pound. Creditors to whom he had assigned the *Parlour Journal* being unable to make a profit by it, he resumed the proprietorship, and thought that by advantages resulting from the repeal of the paper duty he could have made a profit thereby. He had been disappointed, owing partly to the great number of new periodicals that were started. His debts were now about 600*l.* His Honour granted an order of discharge.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

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Allison's Child's French Friend, 12th edition, 18mo 2*sh* cloth
Anderson (John), Life of, edited by Twelves, crown 8vo 2*sh* 6*d* cloth
Anderson's Light in Darkness, 3rd edition, foolscap 8vo 2*sh* 6*d* cloth
Andrews (Right Rev. L. D.D.), Life and Works of, by Russell, 12*mo* cloth
Armstrong's Young Commander, new edition, foolscap 8vo 2*sh* boards
Atkinson's Recollections of Tartar Steppes, &c. post 8vo 12*sh* cloth
Aytoun's Ode on the Marriage of the Prince of Wales, 8*vo* 1*sh* sewed
Barrère, Les Ecrivains Français, leur Vie et leurs Œuvres, 6*sh* 6*d* cloth
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, new edition, 18mo 1*sh* cloth
Bayley's Christ on Earth, crown 8vo 8*sh* 6*d* cloth
Baynes's Canterbury Hymnal, 24mo 1*sh* cloth
Beecher's Life Thoughts, new edition, 18mo 1*sh* cloth
Bellew's Shakespeare's Home at New Place, Stratford, post 8vo 12*sh*
Benisch's (Dr.) Bishop Colenso's Objections Examined, 8vo 3*sh* cloth
Bible in the Workshop, Part II., by Two Working Men, crown 8vo 1*sh* 6*d*
Birk's The Exodus of Israel, its Difficulties Examined, 8vo 7*sh* cloth
Blanch's Volunteer's Book of Facts, 8vo 2*sh* sewed
Blossoms in the Shade, 32mo 1*sh* 6*d* cloth
Blunt's Coincidences of Old and New Testament, 8th edition, 8vo 6*sh*
Bolingbroke (Henry St. John, Viscount), by Macknight, 8vo 18*sh* cloth
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Boston's The Crook in the Lot, new edition, crown 8vo 1*sh* cloth
Bray's Philosophy of Necessity, 2nd edition, 8vo 3*sh* cloth
Brown's Memories of Past, and Thoughts on Present Age, 6*sh* cloth
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Byron's Poetical Works, illustrated new edition, 12mo 3*sh* 6*d* cloth gilt
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